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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE TYRANNY OF PARIS.

FRANCE has gained Universal Suffrage by the Revolution of February, 1848—and Universal Suffrage has gained a Bonaparte; but both gains, as all the world knows by this time, may be set down at very little. She has also gained a new motto for the national coat of arms; but it is a motto which, like many others, used by individuals as well as by nations, is more remarkable for fine words than for practical truth. We do not at present intend to speak of these fine words in their aggregate; we confine ourselves to one of them—*Liberty*—leaving the as yet impossible *Equality*, and the *Fraternity* which is shown by mutual hatred, jealousy, and ill-will, to the calm consideration of all over-ardent friends of humanity, who would begin the political and social regeneration of mankind at the wrong end. The example of France has shown how mischievous it is to speak of equality to an ignorant and violent mob; and how necessary it is to instil, by education, precept, and religion, the sentiment of fraternity in the heart of the people, before expecting it to influence their conduct, their manners, and their laws. As regards liberty, it cannot be denied that the French have made many sacrifices for it. No people in the world ever struggled harder to obtain it, or ever paid a more tremendous price for it. But their present as well as past history shows how valueless is the mere abstract love of liberty among a people who will not condescend to understand and to practise its first principles; and who, notwithstanding all their love of it, consent, either from ignorance, from indolence, or from terror, to be oppressed by the caprices and turbulence of the literate and illiterate mobs of the capital. The provincial French have many virtues; but until they learn to act for themselves, to think for themselves, and to take a share in the management of their own affairs, their private virtues will be of little public avail, and France will continue to groan under a despotism.

The tyranny of the capital dates from the Revolution of 1789. It has been continually on the increase. The Parisians, it is true, are tyrants in practice only, and not in theory. They love liberty with a devotion that has an air of intensity; but they do not in reality know what it means. They are willing to lay down their lives for it; but they have no correct notions of the duties that liberty imposes upon those who would enjoy it. They can neither bear, nor forbear. They often form correct ideas; but they are

not contented unless they can cram those ideas down the throats of all who dissent from them. They utter high sentiments; but they seem to have no faith in their vitality, or any expectation that truths can make their way in the world except by the aid of the sword and the musket. In fact, the Parisians are tyrants. Their military education, predilections, and traditions have made them so. Their pride and vanity have confirmed them in the delusion that all the wit, all the virtue, all the worth of France—if not of the whole world—are concentrated between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Bastille on the one side, and between the Panthéon and the windmills of Montmartre on the other. But although they are essentially tyrannical themselves, they will not tolerate the tyranny of others. They have too much pride and high spirit to be contented slaves. Liberty, or something which they depict to themselves under that name, is their own particular idol; and, if all the world do not bow down and worship it, they are prepared to invade the liberty of all the world, and to exclaim like Mahomet—

Believe our book, ye millions, or ye die.

The measure which the Parisians would mete to others they will on no account submit to be measured by themselves. The history of France since the commencement of the reign of Louis XVI. proves how intensely they have hated all tyranny—except that of the military conqueror, who caused them to forget his despotism in the gorgeousness of his victories, and who flattered their national vices so successfully as to make them pardon his attacks upon their national virtues. His was the only tyranny which the Parisians and the French generally could endure. Charles the Tenth was a tyrant, and they expelled him. His successor thought it necessary to become a tyrant also, and they expelled him in his turn. The Republicans avowedly thrust the Republic upon an unwilling people. They established it, as they maintained it, by terror and coercion. The Provisional Government was a tyranny of the worst kind, and it sunk amid the universal hiss of unpopularity and contempt. General Cavaignac could not preserve society from dissolution without becoming a tyrant; and in his place, five or six millions of voters elected for their President a man whose only claim upon their confidence was his hereditary connexion with a tyrant. The people chafe at and overthrow tyranny; but having withdrawn their necks from one yoke, they thrust them into another. In all

their revolutions they but change the tyrant: the old form still subsists, and the phantom of liberty eludes their grasp.

But a light has begun to dawn upon the French, and a new struggle will sooner or later take place. The sober people of the provinces are opening their eyes to the fact that neither Charles X. nor Louis Philippe was so great a tyrant as the city of Paris; and that this kind of tyranny—of which Europe offers no other example—is not a necessary consequence of their civilisation, but an excrescence upon it which must be removed before real liberty can be secured. Paris has never paid any deference to the wants, the ideas, or the rights of the provinces. It has laughed them to scorn; and all the Governments that have succeeded each other since the days of the first Republic until those of the Republic of 1848, have, by their system of action, and by their concentration of all administrative functions in Paris, confirmed and extended the unwholesome ascendancy of the capital. They have pampered tyranny which, though sometimes less, sometimes greater than their own, has eventually become their master. The unhappy Girondists saw the evil, and attempted to combat it; but they adopted the wrong means, and perished in the task. No real attempt has since been made to grapple with it. Napoleon strengthened it; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. continued it; Louis Philippe and M. Guizot extended it; and the Republicans, whether under M. de Lamartine, General Cavaignac, or M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, have acted as if they would perpetuate it. Paris cannot be forcibly taught the wrong she has committed against the general freedom of the nation; but the provinces, by insisting upon decentralising the Government, and spreading the functions of administration over the whole country, may at length succeed in depriving the capital of those arbitrary powers, which, whether exercised by her mobs or by her statesmen, have been oppressive to the whole people.

The importance of this fact has at length struck M. Guizot. This gentleman, while he was a responsible Minister, ruled the French upon the old tyrannical principles, and, as a necessary consequence, produced a revolt, and then a Revolution, in the capital. He has, however, discovered in his exile, that excessive centralisation of the functions of Government is not good. He has become convinced that the apoplexy or furious insanity of a nation is the common result of this weakening of the extremities and this forcing of all the blood to the head. In his recently



THE ISLINGTON NEW MARKET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

published pamphlet on Democracy in France, he has tacitly condemned his own system, by admitting that the centralisation of Paris has operated injuriously upon the general interests of the country, and that rational freedom for all the French can be better secured upon the English system of local self-government, than upon the French system of over-governing all things from the capital. The remedy is a sound one, though likely to be of tardy and difficult application amongst a people who have so much political knowledge to acquire as the French have. Had M. Guizot acted upon that principle, and endeavoured to extend it through France during the nine unhappy years that he was in power, Louis Philippe might still have been King of the French. It is well, however, that experience has taught him his error, because the authority of his genius is still great among the French; and it will be still better for the French if they will take his advice to heart; learn toleration for the opinions of each other; master the simple and elementary principle, that some portion of the natural freedom of each man in society must be surrendered for the sake of society itself, and that too much government is but another name for despotism. But, while the friends of constitutional liberty cannot but be gratified at the new light that has dawned upon M. Guizot, they cannot but feel surprised that so acute a man should have fallen into the mistake of blaming "Democracy" alone for the misfortunes that have befallen France. "Democracy" is his nightmare; but, at the very moment when he condemns it, he vaunts the great democratic principle of local self-government as the best of remedies for the evils of his country. M. Guizot forgets that Paris has in reality been an aristocrat—not a democrat. Paris has invariably spoken democracy, but she has as invariably acted aristocracy. She desired the Government of the "best;" and the best, in the estimation of Paris, was only to be found in Paris. The extension of those English principles, the local management of local affairs, the diffusion of municipal, parochial, governmental, and other functions to the remotest corners of the land, to be administered by functionaries not altogether dependant upon the central power, which M. Guizot recommends—all these, in fact, are extensions of democracy. Thus, M. Guizot blames democracy in one breath, and recommends it as the only salvation in another. This, however, is merely an error in terms. The good advice of the great ex-Minister remains in all its integrity; and there is some probability that the industrious and deserving people of the French provinces have been already predisposed, by sad experience, to take a similar view of the remedy for the evils of France. Should they succeed in distributing over the land the powers and functions now wielded exclusively in Paris; should they acquire those municipal and parochial rights of self-government which the English people exercise; should they learn "to bear and to forbear;" should they be able to meet in public, and discuss their grievances, real or imaginary, without resorting to violence; should they succeed in getting up such a meeting as took place in Manchester last week, without attempting to brew a revolution out of it, they will have made a great advance in constitutional freedom; and, whatever the nominal form of their Government may be—whether a Republic, a limited Monarchy, or an equally limited Imperialism—they will be, what they are not at present, and what they never can be under their present system—a free people.

ISLINGTON NEW MARKET.

THE removal of the Cattle Market from Smithfield—and, with it, the discontinuance of the nuisance of driving cattle through the crowded streets of the metropolis—has long been an object of public concern, but has been thwarted by interests which ought long since to have yielded to the convenience as well as health of the people. The scene pictured upon the preceding page illustrates a step just taken towards this very desirable improvement.

The Sketch represents the New Cattle Market, situate on the Lower-road, Islington, which was re-opened on the 9th inst. for the sale of cattle and other live stock; the establishment having been recently, at a very large outlay, put into complete order. The area within the walls is fifteen acres, around which are spacious sheds, upwards of 3300 feet in length, and 20 feet wide, having room for 3000 cattle and 50,000 sheep—the entire span of the property being about thirty acres, comprising the Market-house, seven public-houses, thirty dwelling-houses, with all the substantial buildings in the Market, &c.; spacious covered lairs, pens, stalls, stables, offices, four banking-houses, wells, ample water-tanks, with a plentiful supply of water laid on to each lair; the Act of Parliament 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 111, conferring the privilege of holding the market, taking tolls, slaughtering, &c.

This Market was projected and the act of Parliament obtained, by the late John Perkins, Esq., of Blechingly, Surrey, at an enormous outlay; and would, no doubt, long ere this have superseded Smithfield as the metropolitan cattle market, had it not been for a prejudice which got abroad, that, while opposing the monopoly which had for centuries existed at Smithfield, Mr. Perkins was seeking to establish another at Islington. A totally opposite course to this will be adopted by the present proprietors, who express their determination to discountenance anything like monopoly, not only in the monetary arrangement of the company now forming for carrying out the purposes of the new market, but, as regards the public, to remove every error which past experience has pointed out. Three instances may be cited in proof—1. The contemplated establishment of a carcass market adjoining the cattle market. 2. Permission to slaughter in the abattoirs of this establishment by the company's servants, or by the servants of the different carcass-butcherers, as they may prefer, or at their own slaughter-houses. And, 3d, every accommodation will be offered, and every facility given, to all persons connected with Smithfield Market, either as graziers, bakers, salesmen, or drovers, to transfer as much, or the whole of their business, as they may think proper, to the new market.

The days of holding the New Islington Market are Tuesdays and Thursdays for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and Wednesdays for horses.

The situation of the market at Islington is well chosen, as well as for the purposes of an abattoir and dead meat or carcass market, as it is central to all the great leading roads to the metropolis from the Northern, Eastern, and Western counties of England, and by its elevation well calculated for drainage, it being 63 feet above the level of high-water, or Trinity mark. At the time it was erected, fifteen years since, there were no main sewers near it. But now that there is a first-class sewer within 500 feet of the eastern entrance, 18 or 19 feet lower than the surface of the market, it will be an easy matter to drain it of the surface and waste water.

It is proposed to erect very extensive and complete abattoirs in connexion with the market, which will have an ample supply of water, extensive stalls for cattle, storehouses, &c.

Connected with the above, extensive accommodation will be provided for a dead meat or carcass market. The arrangements for pig and horse markets are complete, as also for hay and straw, for which sheds, and stabling for the horses, will be erected, so as to keep it until or after the days of sale.

At present there is a railway in course of construction, from the Camden Town station of the London and North-western Railway, through Kentish Town, near the Model Prison, through Highbury, Kingsland, Dalston, Hackney, to the north and east of Victoria Park, through Bow, to the East and West India Docks, and which can be connected with the Great Western, London and North-western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, and Northern and Eastern, and Blackwall Railways. From this new railway it is proposed to run a short junction branch of about 350 yards, from near King Henry's Walk to the Market, by which means cattle, sheep, horses, &c., will be brought at once from all parts of England and the Continent, without traversing the roads of the metropolis.

The best plans of markets and abattoirs on the Continent will be adopted as models for this new establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. Grantham, Civil Engineer, whose Treatise on Public Slaughter-houses has pointed him out as well qualified for the task.

STATUE OF SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN.—This work of art was placed on its pedestal on Monday, and obtained much admiration, though it is not exactly what was anticipated. It is a graceful and finely conceived work, executed with much skill and judgment. The Judge is represented in a sitting posture, and the drapery of his robe falls negligently about his person, which is easy in its pose. As a portrait, the work is not of so much value, as the artist has not done justice to the intellectual and lofty brow of Sir Michael O'Lochlen. But there is an ease and lightness about the whole statue which is very charming, and the sculptor's genius has produced a work fully justifying his high reputation. Mr. McDonnell is the artist of the O'Lochlen testimonial. The statue is properly placed in the Hall of Courts, looking towards the figure of Justice in the centre of the Hall. The inscription on the O'Lochlen testimonial is not very remarkable for incisive force of language. It is, however, emphatically simple, viz.,—"The Bar of Ireland to the memory of the Right Honourable Sir Michael O'Lochlen, Bart., Master of the Rolls. He was born Oct. 6, 1789. He died Sept. 26, 1842."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The speedy dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly, which continues to be urged on its members by petitions and remonstrances of the most pressing character from all the provinces, has formed the subject of a debate in the Chamber itself, the result of which has given a great impetus to the probable accomplishment of that measure within a comparatively short period. On Friday, the 12th, the following propositions formed the order of the day for discussion, the question to be decided being whether it should be taken into consideration by the Assembly, or should be at once rejected:—

"Art. 1. The Legislative Assembly is convoked for the 19th March next. The powers of the National Constituent Assembly shall expire on the same day."

"Art. 2. The elections for the nomination of the 750 members, who are to compose the Legislative Assembly, shall take place on the 4th March, 1849. Each department shall elect the number of representatives determined by the table annexed to the present bill."

"Art. 3. Until the period fixed for the dissolution, the National Assembly shall confine itself to frame the electoral law, and the law relative to the Council of State."

After a lengthened debate, remarkable for the brilliant speech of the famous legitimist orator M. de Montalembert, who, in advocating the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, took occasion to pass a high encomium on the conduct of General Cavaignac in at once retiring from supreme power on the expression of the will of the people, a division took place, which gave a majority of four in favour of taking the proposition into consideration, the numbers being 396 against and 400 in favour of the motion. The proposition was accordingly set down for consideration on a future day, and a committee appointed to report upon its expediency.

M. Marrast, notwithstanding the rumours of his intention to give up the Presidency of the Chamber, has been again elected to fill the chair.

Much speculation has been afloat during the week as to the person on whom the office of Vice-President of the Republic will be conferred, but all doubts on the subject will be set at rest in a day or two.

Notwithstanding the lively interest which domestic matters excite, the affairs of Italy again begin to claim public attention in Paris, awakened by the circumstance of orders having, at the commencement of the week, been transmitted to Toulon, to prepare an expedition of eleven war steamers without a moment's delay. The expedition for which they were intended was kept secret, but it was generally understood it was intended for an armed intervention in favour of the Pope. The Marseilles papers say that the great Powers have given their assent. The preparations were going on day and night.

A letter from Marseilles announces the passage through that city of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on his way to Toulon, where a steam-vessel was waiting to convey him to Gaëta. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne is accompanied by M. de Corelles on his mission to the Holy Father.

The *Times* correspondent supplies the following details on this subject:—"Some time since a communication, or circular, was addressed by the Spanish Government to the Catholic Powers, deploring the scandal to Christendom in the abandonment of the capital of the Christian world by the Holy Father, and proposing that assistance should be rendered to enable him to return to his dominions. Subsequently, a more formal proposition was made by the Austrians to the French Government, inviting it to co-operate in restoring his Holiness to 'the free exercise of his powers as head of the Church.' This proposition, however limited in its extent, and however well it may have been received by the French Cabinet, was one which, in the actual state of this country, required the most careful deliberation before any steps could be taken. The question was one of considerable difficulty; and in the Cabinet it was asked how a country, where the right of the people to change a Monarchical for a Republican form of government had been so lately acted upon, could well interfere in effecting a restoration of a foreign Prince in any sense? If I am rightly informed, the 'restoration' was only with a view of enabling the Pope to exercise, without restraint, his spiritual powers; and in this, as it was urged, all Catholic countries, of whatever form of government, had an equal interest. I believe it was at the same time added, that the question of temporal right would not be touched. A similar communication was made by the Spanish Government."

"The President of the French Republic was understood to have expressed his desire to co-operate in such a sense; but, before anything could be done, it was considered necessary to communicate with his Holiness, and ascertain his wishes on the subject. M. Latour d'Auvergne was despatched on a mission to Gaëta, and until his return it is not probable that anything will be done."

"With respect to the expedition itself, these preparations are less the result of any specific plan, than for the purpose of watching what course events may take."

General Pelet, of the War-office, is to set out immediately for Turin as Envoy Extraordinary from the French Republic charged with a special mission. No man could be chosen who can give such valuable information to the King, Charles Albert, whether his object be peace or war, as General Pelet.

Internal dissensions appear to menace the existence of the Socialist fraction of the Republicans. A duel has taken place between Count D'Alton Shee, ex-Peer of France, and M. Charles Delescluze, chief editor of the *Revue Démocratique et Sociale*. Count D'Alton Shee was wounded in the hand, and M. Delescluze in the arm. The cause of the quarrel has not transpired.

Judging by the result of some recent elections in the provinces to the National Assembly, the "Democratic and Social Republic" is on the wane in the minds of the *ouverts*. At the election of the Indre, the Marquis de Barbançon, the son of a former tutor of the Duke of Bordeaux, was returned last week by a great majority. In the department of La Manche, likewise, the representative returned is an old Legitimist, an ex-Peer of Charles X. The former election is looked upon as especially important in its result, as the locality has hitherto been regarded as one of the strongholds of the Socialists.

In the metropolis, also, the progress of events by no means favours the *ultras*. The retrospect of their past brief hour of turbulent authority discloses a state of things in the delicate matter of finance which will scarcely bear probing. The Budget of the city of Paris, made up to the 1st inst., shews a deficit of 18,000,000 francs, 3,000,000 of which are not justified by any vouchers. "This," observes the *Evenement*, "is a legacy of the Provisional Government, and of the Republicans of the *ville*."

The published returns of the receipts of the indirect taxes and revenues of France, in 1848, amounted to 676,790,000 francs, showing a diminution, as compared with those of 1846, of 146,501,000 francs, and of 1847, of 143,853,000 francs.

A grand dinner was given on Wednesday, by M. de Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction, to the President of the Republic. Amongst those invited independently of the Cabinet Ministers, were Count Molé, MM. Thiers, Berryer, Count de Noailles, d'Escars, St. Priest, and the representatives of some of the most distinguished Legitimist families now in Paris. The list of the guests was submitted to the President of the Republic. He smiled, and replied that he should feel most happy in the society of persons bearing such names.

The preliminary proceedings in the case of Barbès, Blanqui, Flotte, Martin (Albert), Sobrier, Ka-pail, Louis Blanc, Courtois, Caussidière, Villain, &c., have at length been concluded, and these persons are ordered for trial before the Assize Court of Paris.

Business appears to be on the increase in the French seaports. On Friday (last week) business to the amount of two millions of francs was done at Havre, principally in cotton and sugar. A letter from Lyons, in the *Patrie*, says that trade is still very dull there, in consequence of the doubts that exist as to the state of things generally, and the bad disposition of a portion of the working population, who have their minds poisoned by Socialist publications. The best foremen in the manufactories are stated to have emigrated to Piedmont, Holland, and England. The letter adds that the electors of Lyons are already preparing for a new election, and that the names of candidates most spoken of as likely to succeed are those of M. Martin and M. Sauzet. We read in the *Courrier de Mézières*—"The ironmasters of Charleville and the Ardennes have, within a short time, purchased in the Lorraine nearly 5,000,000 kilogrammes of cast-iron, smelted by wood furnaces. Orders are coming in in rapid succession, and the foundries in our country are in great activity."

SPAIN.

Accounts from the frontiers of Catalonia of the 11th inst. announce that a sanguinary engagement between the Queen's troops, commanded by General de la Concha, and the insurgents, headed by Cabrera, took place on the 7th inst., between Vich and St. Hippolyte. The latter had been forced to retire, after an obstinate resistance. Between 600 and 700 men of both forces were put *hors de combat*. On the 10th the sister of Cabrera, Donna Jose Arnau, arrived at Madrid on her way to Teruel, where her husband was confined ever since his submission to the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen opened the Cortes at Lisbon on the 2d inst. with the usual formalities. The Royal speech contained nothing of interest.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Campo on the 23d ult., and about a dozen heavy surges were observed in the bay, rolling over the break-water on the 1st inst., which undoubtedly were produced from a similar cause.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Supreme Junta having issued a decree for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, the purpose for which it had been called into existence, has resigned. In the evening of the 2d inst., a grand demonstration in favour of the Constituent Assembly took place. The population, the Civic Guard, and the troops of the garrison assembled on the Square of Venice, and thence marched down the Corso to the Square of the People, preceded by banners, torches, and military bands. From this last square the cortege repaired to the Capitol, crying "Long live the Roman Constituent, the Italian Constituent, and the Independence of Italy!" Then all the banners were placed round the statue of Marcus Aurelius; and the Abbé A. Rambaldi, having ascended the pedestal, read the decree for the convocation of the Assembly, and delivered a spirited address amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

The first general meeting of the Roman Electoral Association was held on the evening of the 6th, in order to choose a committee to propose the candidates for the Constituent Assembly. The crowd was immense, and 24,000 votes were given. A committee of twenty-four members was appointed, which immediately commenced its labours. A letter from the Pope, dated Gaëta, 1st inst., had been received, menacing the rebels with excommunication.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany opened, on the 10th inst., the session of the Legislative Chambers with a speech from the throne, in which he expressed himself favourable to the war against the Austrians in Lombardy, and the meeting of a National Italian Constituent Assembly.

Advices from Bologna of the 6th inst. direct attention to the movements of the Austrians, who are concentrating large bodies of troops at Piacenza, Mo-

dena, and Ferrara, supposed to be with a view of armed intervention in the Roman States.

PRUSSIA.

Our intelligence this week from Berlin states that the Government had, by a decree, abolished the forced labour exacted from the villages and towns lying on the line of the country roads for clearing away the snow and keeping the communications open. The work will in future be done by paid labourers.

The election was proceeding with great activity, the regulations of the state of siege having been suspended to enable the public meetings to be held without restriction.

The Minister of Justice had formally contradicted the rumours that the Government had ordered the pending political prosecutions. The courts of law have acted wholly on their own authority.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Diet, which has again assembled at Kremsier, and the Ministry have assumed an attitude of hostile opposition to each other, in consequence of the latter having declared that the first section of the fundamental law (which has been already read the first time) had given rise, as a theory, to rebellion and murder, because the section had set forth that the people is the source of all power, a principle which, ministers assert, caused the murder of Latour in Vienna! On the 8th instant a discussion took place on the subject, and a motion to the effect that the ministerial declaration was a breach of the privileges of the House, was carried by a majority of 196 to 99; after which the assembly broke up in a state of great excitement.

At Vienna much dissatisfaction had been caused by the Ministry having suppressed on the 9th a respectable and able daily journal of liberal politics, called the *Ost-Deutsche (East German) Post*, because it contained an article which the Cabinet deemed revolutionary in its tendency.

HUNGARY.

The news this week from the seat of war is of much interest. The two Hungarian capitals, Buda and Pesth, have been taken by the Imperial army. Upon its near approach, a deputation from the Hungarian Diet, consisting of Count Louis Batthiany, the ex-Premier of Hungary, the Bishop of Lorinots, Count Mailath, and M. Deak, formerly a member of the Cabinet, arrived at headquarters, offering terms of surrender. Prince Windischgrätz peremptorily refused to receive these gentlemen as a deputation, but he accorded them a private interview, from which, however, Count Batthiany was excluded, and in which they were given to understand that no terms short of unconditional surrender would be listened to by the Prince. The deputation took this answer back to Pesth; and when the Imperial troops advanced on the morning of the 5th inst., ready to attack the two cities of Ofen (Buda) and Pesth, the two towns surrendered at once. The Magyar forces had evacuated them upon the approach of the Imperialists. The democratic leader, Kossuth, fled to Debreczin, with the regalia of Hungary and the bank-note press. He was subsequently joined by the Committee of Defence, and by those members of the Diet who had declared the throne of Hungary vacant; his partisans are said to be some 12,000 strong. On the 6th inst. the first army corps of the Imperial troops left Pesth for Debreczin.

News from Pesth to the 8th represents that city as very quiet. A great many arrests had taken place, those of the Counts Louis Batthiany and Anton Scapari among the number. The Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellachich, had taken possession of the palace of Count Caroly. The headquarters of the Prince of Liechtenstein were in the house of M. Kossuth.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., state that the cholera had re-appeared in that capital, and that Sir Charles Ashburnham, First Secretary of the British Embassy, had fallen a victim to the malady.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York, to the 31st ult., have been received during the week, by which we learn that the cholera was raging in New Orleans; and the crews of some of the western steamers had suffered so severely from the pestilence, that those vessels were unable to prosecute their passages.

The winter had set in with unusual severity in the northern and eastern states.

The Californian mania would appear to be subsiding a little, as the papers are less loaded with accounts of doings at the "diggings."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, Mr. E. Chadwick, in relation to the state of Tooting, moved that a committee be appointed to view the encroachments in regard to damming up the sewers at Tooting, and, if they see fit, to order them to be abated. A report from Mr. H. Austin was read, on the defective state of the drainage at the new Palace of Westminster. In this it was stated that a sewer of the first class is pouring forth into the buildings, from one end to the other, malaria evaporating from a surface of foul matter of between 2000 and 3000 square feet in extent. The foul matter, throughout its whole extent, presents an evaporative surface for the exhalation of noxious effluvia equal to 150 cesspools. A long reply from Mr. Barry to the report was read, and commenced by asserting, "In the first place, that the drainage was devised and commenced in accordance with the rules and regulations of the late Commission of Sewers for Westminster." The report and reply having been received and ordered to be printed and circulated, the court adjourned.

STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the Cadogan Institute, Sloane-street, Chelsea, for the purpose of calling public attention to the present filthy state of the Serpentine, and the injury inflicted by it on the population around. The chair was taken by Dr. Copland, who observed to the meeting that he had seen many of the pestilential rivers on the coast of Africa, but he had met with none the waters of which were so impure, and contained animal and vegetable matter in such large quantities, as the Serpentine. All that was required was a tropical heat, to generate disease in its most fatal form; and, even in this climate, the effect of such a large body of filthy water must be incalculably destructive. The meeting was then addressed by Doctors Petticrew, Golden, Lankester, and Wilson. These gentlemen stated that the bottom of the river was covered to a considerable depth with a thick black mud, and the waters were impregnated very strongly with sulphur and ammonia, the two ingredients most predominant in filthy drains and cesspools. Bathing in such a fluid must be not only prejudicial but dangerous, and even rowing ought not to be indulged in, as the black mud was stirred by the action of the oars, and a greater quantity of noxious gas disengaged. A young nobleman was recently seized with malignant fever after rowing upon the Serpentine, and there could be no doubt that the filthy exhalations from the water had produced it. If any attempt were made to cleanse the river in warm weather, the consequences must necessarily be most destructive, as disease in its worst form would be generated; and therefore, if steps were not taken at once, the evil must continue till next winter. If the river were made of an uniform depth of five feet, the cost of supplying it with a continual stream of water would not exceed £1800 a year; and was that sum to be put in comparison with the health of thousands who were daily within the reach of the noxious influence of this gigantic and stagnant pool? The first resolution was then put and carried. It stated that some months ago, a petition, signed by 2000 of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Hyde-park, praying that the Serpentine might be cleansed and better supplied with pure water, was presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The meeting expressed its sincere regret that the petition was wholly uncomplished with, as there was good reason to believe that the present state of the Serpentine was a source of serious injury to the health of those who lived near it, and urged that steps should at once be taken to comply with the prayer of the petition before the summer set in. A second resolution, appointing a deputation to wait on the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was agreed to, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on Wednesday at the bank premises, when the three following directors, viz. Thomas Chapman, Esq., Joshua Walker, Esq., and H. Buckle, Esq., who went out by rotation, were re-elected, and a dividend of six per cent. was declared out of the last half-year's net profits, which amounted to £37,237 3s. 1d. After the payment of this dividend there remained the sum of £7237 3s. 1d. to be added to the surplus fund, which will then amount to £102,723 16s. 11d.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday the first anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated at the London Tavern. Mr. B. B. Cabell took the chair, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, said; in explanation of the circumstances under which the institution had been founded, that the Hospital for Consumption having been removed to Brompton, it was considered desirable to establish a charity nearer the centre of the metropolis, where out-patients could be treated. The number of the sick poor who had availed themselves of the dispensary had fully justified its establishment. The report stated, that since October, 1847, 923 cases had been treated by the medical officers, whilst at present there were 400 patients on the books.—Subscriptions were announced amounting to £178.

FIRE AT THE HAMPSHIRE WATER-WORKS.—On last Saturday night a fire broke out on the newly-erected premises termed the Hampshire Water-works, which was attended with a destruction of property valued at several thousand pounds. The premises in which the fire began were about 80 feet square, of considerable altitude, and fitted up with costly machinery, the weight of which is estimated at 30 tons. Owing to the strong hold the flames had obtained, they travelled rapidly through the premises, and ascended so high, that, long before an engine had time to reach the place, the whole building became enveloped in flames, from which the reflection could be seen at a distance of some miles. Several engines shortly arrived; but to obtain a good supply of water it was found necessary to take the engines up a steep embankment, and work them from the reservoir. This necessarily occupied some time, during which the fire continued its progress, seizing upon floor after floor and everything of an ignitable character, until the whole were ablaze with the greatest vehemence. It was ten o'clock—three hours after the outbreak—before the flames could be extinguished. How the calamity originated is unknown; at five o'clock, when the works were closed, they appeared perfectly safe. The flames are supposed to have commenced in one of the rooms near the steam-engine. The damage is thus officially reported: "Buildings of engine-house and works generally consumed; supposed loss about £3000. Machinery, steam-engine, &c., partially destroyed; estimated loss about £5000. Total supposed loss £8000." Unfortunately

The Grand Master then directed the brethren to lower the stone into its place, aiding himself in adjusting it, and turning towards the east, with hands uplifted exclaimed, "May the Great Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this stone which we have now laid, and that we may be enabled, by his Providence

to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking." The brethren replied with the masonic answer, "So mote it be."

The Grand Master next poured a cornucopia full of corn, a vase filled with wine, and another containing oil, all of which had been previously touched by Lord Dalhousie, upon the corner-stone, exclaiming, "May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the city with corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessary conveniences of life." The brethren replied, as before, "So mote it be."

The Grand Master, then addressing himself to the Governor-General and the rest of the company, feelingly expressed the gratification he had experienced in taking part in the ceremony, and characterised "the design of founding so noble an institution as one of the most eminently palpable and satisfactory proofs that a great, wise, and liberal Government could give of its deep anxiety for the welfare of the people. The building, of which the corner-stone had been laid this evening, is supplemental to the Medical College, and will prove an asylum that was much needed for the sick; while it will, at the same time, prove instrumental in the advancement of science. In proportion to the amount of civilisation in any country will be found the solicitude for human suffering. Tell me," said the Grand Master, "of any country where the sick and the poor are not cared for, and I will at once say, that, whatever its pretensions, it is a country or city in a low state of civilisation. (Hear.) It is a subject of honest pride to us, that the founding of such edifices as hospitals and infirmaries, and the establishment of funds for their due maintenance and support, is a feature of Christian civilisation, and of Christian civilisation alone. I hope that the spectators of this scene do not consider it as an idle pageant, but one fraught with a moral meaning."

"I consider," added the Grand Master, specially addressing Lord Dalhousie, "it to be a happy omen for your Lordship, that the very first appearance which you have made in public before the people of Calcutta, has for its object the foundation of an institution which is to prove a temple of piety, of peace, and of mercy, to the hundreds of the sick, the homeless, and the friendless. When the generation that is now standing around me will have long passed away, the significant ceremonial of this day will still have a meaning and a moral, and be gratefully appreciated in the recollections of the living. It has been a ceremonial of forms; and I am aware that in these forms were many things which appeared without a purpose to the crowd at large assembled here to-day; but let them receive the assurance from me, that every one of these forms which, as a mason, I adopted to-day, is pregnant with a meaning expressive alike of our hopes for the future and of thanksgiving to God for the bounty which He bestows upon us, for the peace which He suffers us to enjoy, and for the illustrious Head and Governor whom He has given us, in whom we place the most implicit trust and confidence." (Hear, hear.)

The Governor-General now rose and said:—"Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Wardens, and brethren all: It is a matter of the highest gratification to me that it has been in my power to be present to bear a part in the proceedings of this evening. It is gratifying to me equally in my capacity of a public officer in this country, and of a brother of

the masonic craft. It is in the highest degree gratifying to me, that, having been, from circumstances connected with public duties, deprived for some years of the opportunities of social intercourse, and the exercise of the functions of a member of the masonic fraternity, I find myself, thousands and thousands of miles away from the point at which I left them, called upon to renew my communication with friends in private life, and aid, as a brother mason, in works of public charity and beneficence. Ages and

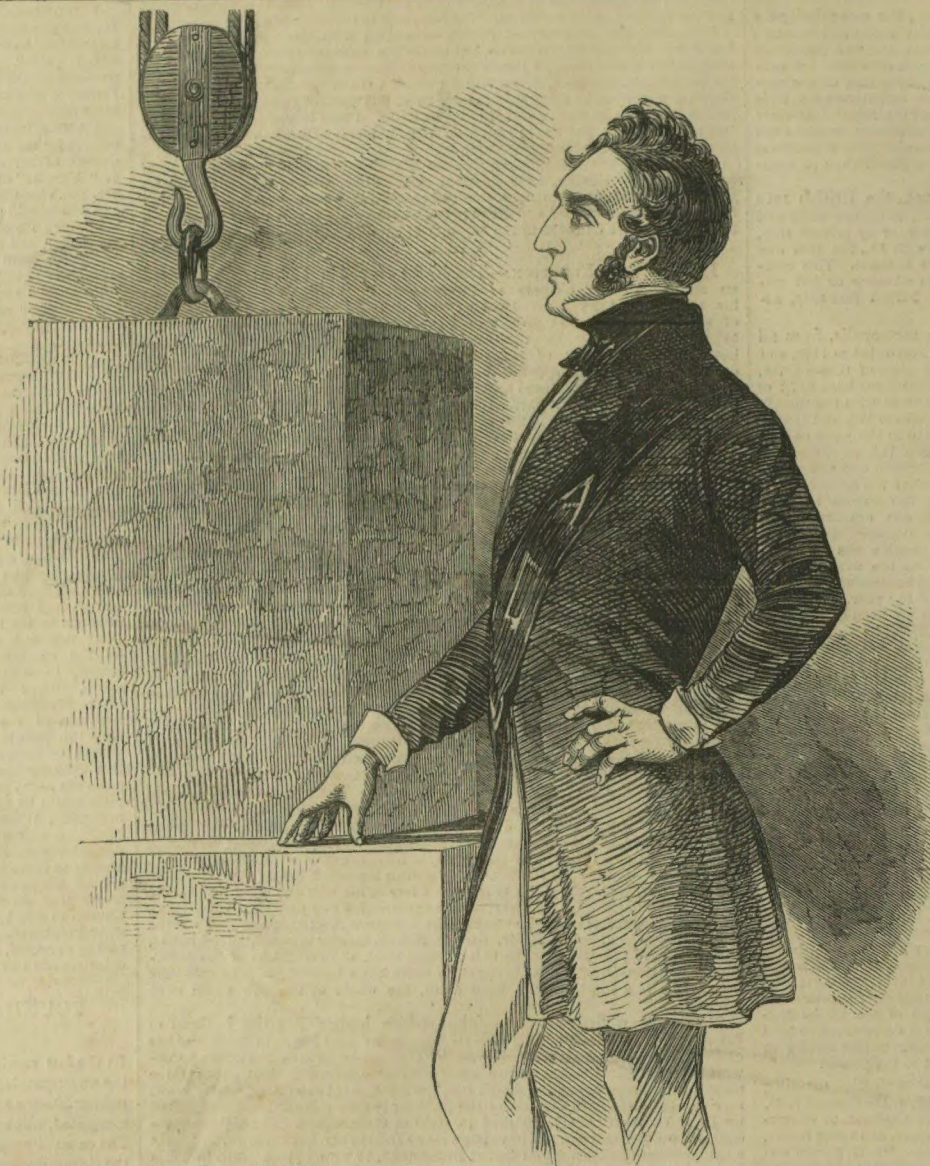
scene that presented itself was altogether highly picturesque and imposing, and must have been particularly so to those who had never before witnessed anything of the kind. The Masonic brethren, all arrayed in their richest costumes, with the setting sun glinting upon their glittering decorations; the thousands of natives grouped around them; and, though last not least, the ladies, who, seated in a raised pavilion, graced the ceremony with their presence, all combined to produce an effect which it is easier to imagine than describe."

ages have passed away since you, my brethren, have ceased actively to engage in the practice of your arts; but, though magnificent monuments of your skill cover the face of England and Europe in edifices and buildings more noble, of superior architectural beauty, and of more extended usefulness than the Calcutta Fever Hospital may be, you will have more reason to pride and congratulate yourselves, regard being had to circumstances, upon the share you have taken this evening in the discharge of your Masonic duties in laying this corner-stone for an hospital for the poor. I venture to express to this assembly the high admiration I felt upon learning, from the records of the Indian Government, of the liberality of this community in contributing so princely a fund to the laudable and admirable purpose of founding a charity Fever Hospital for the poor of this land; and I beg to offer the tribute of my humble, but just and sincere, admiration, to the honourable gentleman who placed so large and munificent a donation at the disposal of the Government, and, upon the part of the Government, to tender to him my warmest thanks for the ready and cheerful acquiescence which he gave to its being applied in furtherance of the project of founding a Fever Hospital for Calcutta."

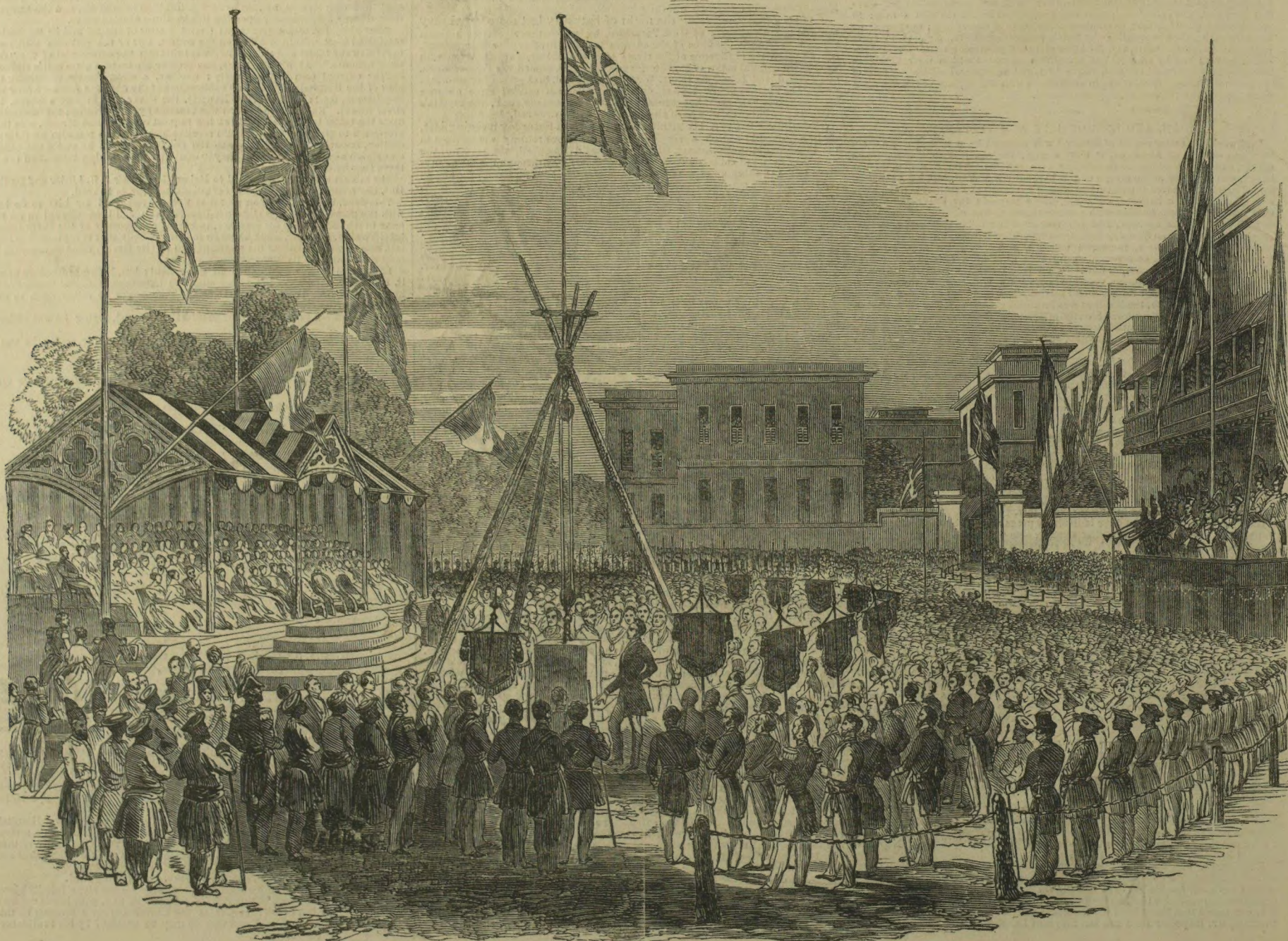
His Lordship then explained that he had proposed that the funds left at the disposal of the Government should at once be added to the contributions realised for the Calcutta Fever Hospital, so that the aggregate might be adequate for the completion of the building. "Now that the corner-stone has been laid," said his Lordship, "I hope that, when I return among you after the temporary separation which the exigencies of the public service require, I shall find that the edifice itself will have far advanced towards completion, holding out an object of emulation to the wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, as an institution which will help to spread the bed for the poor in sickness, afford a home to the houseless, give skilful friends to the friendless, and extend the hand of succour and protection to the afflicted and forlorn. (Hear, hear.) The implement, Right Worshipful Grand Master, which you have presented to me, I shall retain with great and constant satisfaction; and if it shall please God to preserve my life, it shall serve to recal, years hence, the grateful memory of the imposing and most interesting ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of a public fever hospital for the capital of British India, which I have witnessed this evening." (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of his address, his Lordship was conducted by the Grand Master and his brethren to his carriage, as was the Bishop and Sir John Littler; and the assembly dispersed.

The ceremony must, altogether, have been a splendid spectacle. In the *Indian News*, whence we have condensed our report of the proceedings, it is stated that "the concourse of people collected on the occasion was immense. The



THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.



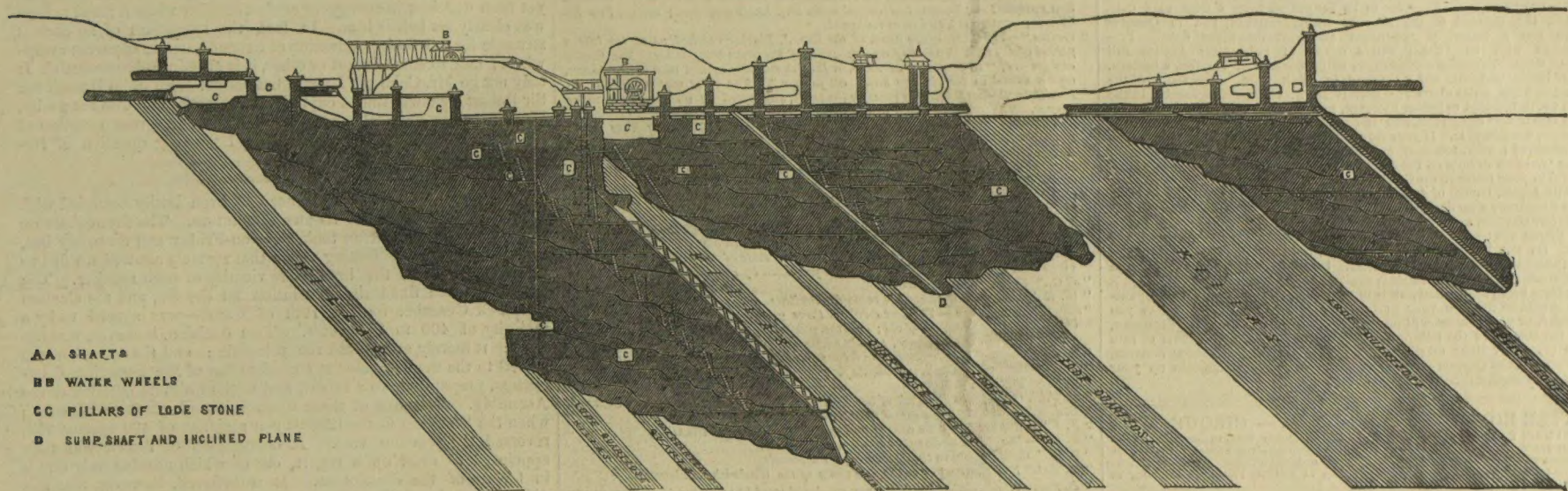
THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEDICAL HOSPITAL, AT CALCUTTA.

G O L D M I N E I N B R A Z I L .

BAHU

CACHOEIRA

GAMBA



THE MORRO VELHO MINE.—STOPING SECTION.

The gold deposits in California—it has been remarked by our contemporary, the *Mining Journal*—bear considerable resemblance to those which enriched the Paulistas in Brazil. Hence, an illustrated description of the most productive of the latter mines may be interesting to our readers; and for this purpose we select the Morro Velho, in the province of Minas Geraes, about 300 miles distant from Rio Janeiro. It is only in comparatively recent times that attempts have been made to work the mines in the mountains of Brazil; and the Morro Velho has proved a rich reward for British enterprise.

The Mine of Morro Velho was worked for several years by the Padre Freitas, who sold the property, about twenty years since, to the late Captain Lyon, R.N., and partners; and these gentlemen, in 1834, transferred the mines, estate, &c., to the St. John del Rey Company. On their taking possession, the lode was worked like a quarry, the ore being above the level of the road. The ground worked by the old proprietors has, however, been considerably opened out in length, and other lodes immediately contiguous to it added.

The depth of the mines is about 60, 40, and 30 fathoms, respectively; and the pumping and hauling arrangements are most complete and efficient. There are about 1100 persons now employed; and monthly about 6000 tons of ore are stamped by 96 stamp-heads, moved by six water-wheels. The ore is crushed by iron stamp-heads, weighing about 200 lb. each, each head giving from sixty to seventy blows per minute. The stone, as it is pulverized, is washed by a stream of running water through very fine copper grates, and then is carried down a slightly inclined plane, covered with hides, which arrest the gold, and the heaviest particles of the sand, while the earthy matter passes away.

The skins or hides are taken up every two hours, and washed in separate boxes. The sand of the three head skins (those next the grates) is sent direct to the amalgamation house. The lower skins, being much poorer, are again passed over the strakes.

The process of amalgamation is very simple. The sand is put into barrels with quicksilver, and revolved quickly by a water-wheel for twenty or thirty hours, until minute examination proves that all the gold has been taken up by the quicksilver. The contents of the barrels are then gradually poured into the saxe (a long inverted box moving horizontally in a trough), in which the quicksilver (or rather amalgam) is deposited, the sand being washed away at either end. Every ten days the saxe is opened, and the quicksilver (or amalgam) is passed through chamois leather, which retains the amalgam; and this is burnt off in a furnace, yielding from 25 to 35 per cent. of gold.

The number of shares in the St. John del Rey Company's possession is 11,000 scrip; and the annual profits are stated at £40,000.

We find the position of the company thus given in the *Mining Journal* of the 6th inst.:—"This company work three mines contiguous to each other, and drained by the same water-wheel; the lode in two of the mines varies in width from 8 feet to 32 feet, averaging 14½ feet; and the third, the Gamba, 4 feet 7 inches. The lodes dip bodily at an angle of 46°, at which incline the pumps are carried, and on the same plane the kibbles from the stopes under the inclined shaft are hauled to surface. There are two water-wheels for drawing stuff; one for the saw-mill; and one at the reduction-house for working the amalgamation barrels; and six others at the stamping-mills, working 96 heads. The whole body of the deposit between the walls gives gold, yielding in different sections 2½ to 5½ oitavas to the ton, 104 oitavas being equal to 1 lb. troy. In the Gamba Mine, lines of quartz, running into the country, broken for the convenience in working, give 1 to 1½ oitavas: each section of the mine is very regular in its contents. The average produce for 1847 was 4.21 oitavas per ton, which was worth, in London (net), 7s. 7d. per oitava, or £39 16s. per lb. troy. A cubic fathom of the deposit contains something more than twenty tons; and each fathom sunk in the three mines admits of about 9000 tons being broken, and the stopes kept in order. Westward, a continuation of the deposit near the surface has lately been ascertained, and is already opened upon, to the extent of 19 fathoms from 8 feet to 12 feet wide, which adds further to the resources of this magnificent mine. This new ground is close to the stamps; and there is no doubt, we are assured, of its continuance westward, as there are considerable excavations of the 'old' people in that direction. This mine is now giving a clear profit of above £3000 per month; and, humanly speaking, a great increase is certain, as a powerful set of new stamps has just been completed."

We are happy to perceive, by reference to the last published report of the company, that the treatment of the negro force is by them regarded as an important and interesting question.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the plan of the Mine, showing a section of stoping ground, the white represents the lode or stone from which the gold has been extracted.

The two lower illustrations show the mode by which the water is conveyed to the works; and the economy of a stamping-mill.

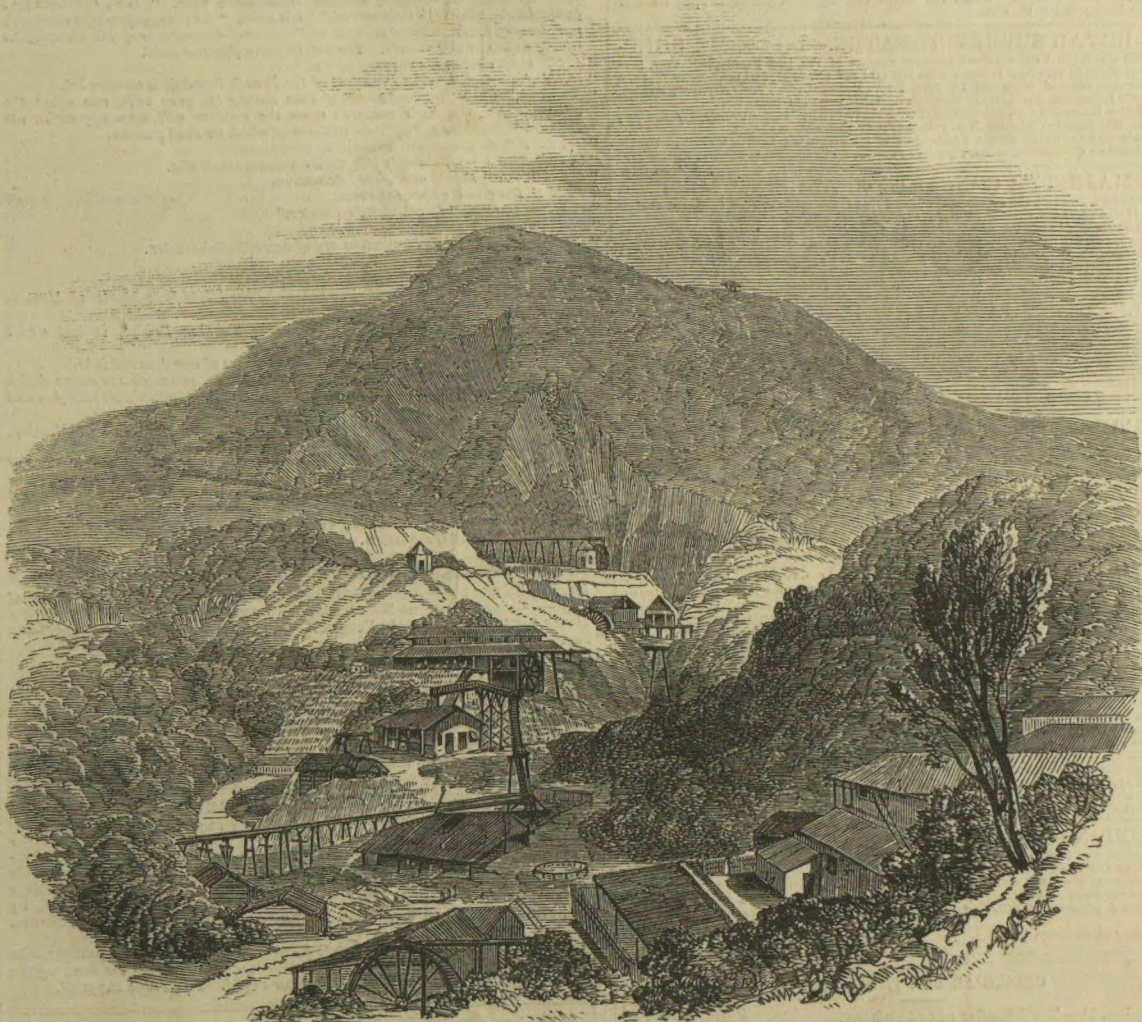
In the centre illustration we have a view of Morro Velho Mine, taken from behind the Caza Grande, and showing the general economy of the works above ground.

One of the largest pieces on notice of gold found in the Brazilian mines weighed 32 pounds.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO THE GOLD MINES.—On Wednesday the Royal Mail steamer *Great Western* left Southampton with the West India mails. She took out nearly 100 passengers; amongst them were Mr. Barkly, the Governor of British Guiana, and several persons bound for San Francisco, *via* Panama. Amongst the cargo was a number of large bundles of pickaxes and

shovels, destined for California. It was noticed that the personal baggage of the passengers for Chagres was of extraordinary weight, and was supposed to contain instruments used in the extraction of the precious metal in the gold regions. Through some misunderstanding, several friends of the passengers, who were on board to see them off, were carried off in the *Great Western*, and will be obliged to return with the pilot, who leaves the steamer in the English Channel.

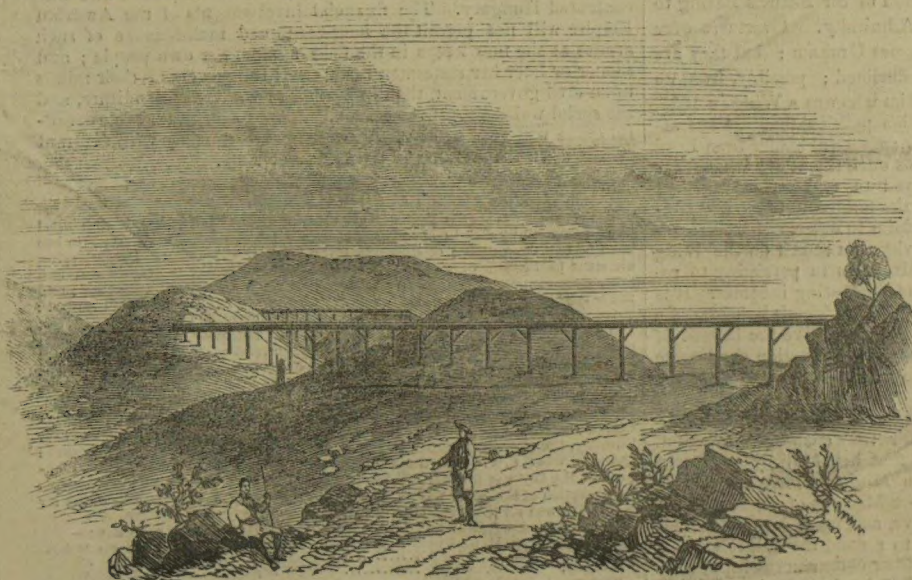
THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Sandwich Island paper, the *Polynesian*, the recent numbers of which contain constant references to Califor-



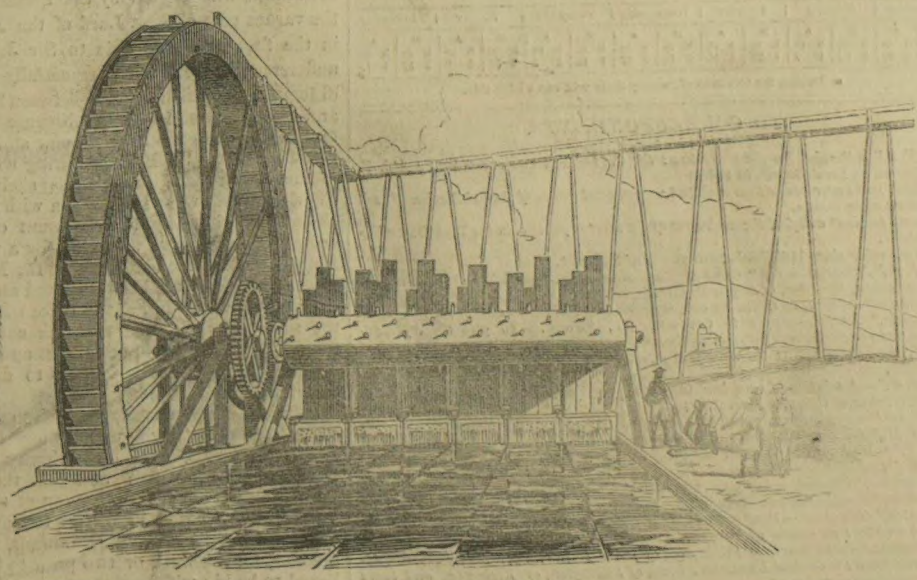
THE MORRO VELHO GOLD MINE.

nia, gives a series of instructions to passengers in crossing the isthmus from Chagres to Panama, by a party well acquainted with the route, which convey a vivid idea of some of its characteristics:—"Arrived at Chagres," he says, "get your luggage passed at the Custom-house, and proceed up the river as soon as possible. Before starting, however, see that the awning of your canoe is in good

order and covered with tarpauling, and also that the bottom of the canoe is properly 'dunnaged,' that is, laid with long strips of wood to keep your luggage or bed from getting wet, should it rain or the canoe leak during your passage up the river to Cruces. Provide a mattress and bolster to spread under the awning. Stow your luggage so as to keep the ends of your awning



AQUEDUCTS.



STAMPING-MILL.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE TOOTING PAUPER CHILDREN.

On Thursday, an adjourned inquest, held by Mr. Deputy-Coroner Mills on a child, named John Joseph Coster, who had died, after removal from Tooting, at St. Pancras Workhouse, was brought to a conclusion, after a most protracted inquiry, and repeated adjournments, by the finding of the following verdict:—"We find that John Joseph Coster died from malignant cholera, that disease occurring in him at a time when he was suffering from the effects of inefficient diet, deficient warmth of clothing, and impure air at Surrey-hall, Tooting. And the jury add to their verdict an expression of their regret that the directors of the poor of St. Pancras did not bind Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of Surrey-hall, to fulfil his duty to such a large number of children as they had confided to his care, under a written and more definite contract than appears to have existed between them. At the same time, the jury most emphatically condemn the practice of farming pauper children in the houses of strangers, because the system engendered by it affords to unprincipled persons disastrous opportunities of defrauding the poor children of their proper food and clothing, in a manner the wickedness and evil consequences of which do not seem to become publicly apparent, nor to produce such adequate effect on the minds of directors and guardians of the poor as to lead to correction of the evil until disease has produced the most awful effects on the helpless population of such establishments."

At Kensington Workhouse, Mr. Wakley held an inquest, also, on Thursday, on another of those unfortunate young victims of cholera, when a verdict was returned accordingly, to which the jury appended a statement that the attack was caused by the want of sufficient nutriment, warm clothing, and proper ventilation—evils to which the children at Mr. Drouet's establishment were exposed.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN v. GAVAN DUFFY.—JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CROWN.—On Thursday morning Mr. Justice Perrin, at the sitting of the Court, delivered judgment, on the application of the Attorney-General to have final judgment entered on the partial over-ruling of the indictment, on the authority of *Servas's* case in 1845, and of the precedent in *Rastell*. He decided that the application must be refused, and that the prisoner must be allowed to plead over. His Lordship then ordered the Commission to be adjourned to the 6th of February, on the ground of the state of business in the Court and of inconvenience to the jurors. Sir Colman O'Loughlin applied for permission to admit the prisoner to bail under the Irish Habeas Corpus Act. The Court refused to entertain the application, which was urged by the prisoner in person with much earnestness. An application was to be made at the Queen's Bench yesterday (Friday), to admit Mr. Duffy to bail founded on affidavits.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday evening, the fourth dramatic performance at Windsor Castle, in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, took place. The pieces were Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger," the characters of the *Stranger* and *Mrs. Haller* being enacted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and Mr. John Oxenford's admirable farce, "Twice Killed," the leading parts being filled by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. Every seat in the Rubens Room was occupied, and the servants' private box, if we may so call it, was crowded. A gracious message was conveyed from her Majesty to Mr. Charles Kean, stating that the selection of so capital a farce after "The Stranger" was fortunate, to dry up the tears, or they would have gone away wretched. The Queen expressed herself delighted with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and particularly mentioned their acting in the farce.

ACCIDENT TO MR. W. T. DUGDALE.—We regret to learn that a very serious accident occurred to Mr. Dugdale, formerly member for North Warwickshire, at his seat, Merivale, near Atherstone, on Wednesday. The hon. gentleman was out shooting with his son, when the latter, from behind a hedge, discharged his fowling-piece, and the contents accidentally lodged in the face and head of his father. Mr. Hodgson, surgeon, of Birmingham, was called in, and is now in attendance upon Mr. Dugdale.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Prince Joseph Pania'owski, Colonel of the Civic Guard of Florence, and Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris and London, has arrived in Paris. The Prince passed through Turin, and was there charged by King Charles Albert with a confidential mission to the President of the French Republic.

The Committee of the National Assembly appointed to report on the proposition of M. Râteau relative to its dissolution, has, after a most animated discussion, unanimously resolved to reject it. The majority of the Committee, moreover, has decided that the decree of the 15th December, which fixed at 10 the number of the organic laws to be framed by the Assembly, should undergo no modification.

AUSTRIA.

The objectionable paragraph in the law of the fundamental rights, declaring the people the source of power, which had given such offence to Ministers, has been referred to a Committee; and, by this compromise, a complete breach between them and the Assembly has been avoided.

In Bohemia, the course of re-action is setting in fast, as well as in the other provinces of the empire.

The academic legion of Prague has been dissolved, despite the earnest protest of its members.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mutat quia mundi nature totius etas :
Nec manet ulla sui similis res : omnia migrant.

The following opinion was expressed by one whose experience of human life entitled his views to entire confidence:—"There is a large proportion of the public with whom repetition does more than anything else; who require to have an argument obtruded on their notice many times before they can be brought to attend to it, and made familiar to them before they can fully comprehend it. It is only from the intelligent, candid, and attentive that an error can be at once pulled up by the roots: with the generality the process must be like that of the backwoodsman in extirpating trees, which he first fells, and then, year by year, pulls off the shoots as they spring up, till the stump dies and decays; after which he pulls it up." The means for such an end are peculiarly at the disposal of the journalist, and hence the social importance of his office. Thus, while a modification of the Game Laws, at this time, might be profitably proposed, he counsels the law-maker, in the words of the "melancholy Jacques," not

To fight the animals, and to kill them up
In their assigned and native dwelling-place.

The garden grounds of Norfolk, indeed, may not be surrendered to hosts of hares, and pheasants, as plentiful as pullets in a farm-yard; neither at the present hour is the wealth of Harrow the most appropriate place for running deer chases. But that's no reason there should be no game in the wastes and woodlands of Hampshire—neither that the chase should become obsolete in the Vale of White Horse. It is the same with the turf. When it was made the cloak for wholesale gambling, it was fit to reiterate the danger of the practice until the evil was mitigated; that has been done at length, and now its policy demands a different course.

The disappearance of the frost has once more given a cheerful look to the cover side, and the appearance of the nominations for the great spring handicaps spirit the operations of the bookmaker. Yet, surely, the arrangement of these events admits of great improvement. The entries were published in the "Sheet Calendar" of the 6th inst., which also contained a notice, to the effect that the weights would be out "on the 18th or 19th." Now, what can be the object of announcing the nominations two or three weeks before the handicap has been made? The duty of a handicapper is about the most difficult and ungracious that a man can be called on to discharge. He has to encounter the keenest wit, sharpened by self-interest—intent on leading him astray.

It would have made Machiavel blush had he been let into the secret of preparing a race-horse for a "crack" handicap. What then is Mr. Topham to do when he sees a rush in the ring to back a nomination for the Chester Cup that never shewed more pretension on the turf than one of Mr. Batty's cougars? He must conclude something has been kept back, never dreamt of in his data. A few days more will probably place this matter in a stronger point of view. In the meantime the comment which the "Calendar" of the 6th furnishes, must not be overlooked. It puts forward the "decline" of Doncaster with a force that awakens anxiety as to its "fall." The nominations to the Great St. Leger for 1849 are 143; for 1850 they are 97; and the like falling off attaches to all the engagements. It is not the rise of Liverpool that has done this: what has brought it about is known to those who have watched the progress of events for the last half-dozen years, and felt what they were surely destined to do. But this is a solitary instance. There is a note of promise abroad, which will, at no distant day, mingle both grave and gay in one gaily chorus. Betting during the week was all but nominal: the acceptances for handicaps will give the signal for business in earnest.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup weights, which were "due" to-day, not having been declared, business was almost at a stand-still; we can therefore only quote the bets actually laid.

CHESTER CUP.		
40 to 1 agst The Tartar	40 to 1 agst Fugleman	50 to 1 agst Chanticleer
40 to 1 — Great Western	50 to 1 — Peep o' Day Boy	66 to 1 — Farewell
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
15 to 1 agst Proceed	20 to 1 agst Chandler	20 to 1 agst British Yeoman
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	25 to 1 agst Strongbow	40 to 1 agst Elchiron
7 to 1 — Tadmor	25 to 1 — Nanny Kirk	50 to 1 — Chatterer (t)

SEVERN SALMON FISHERY.—Salmon fishing in the Severn commenced again with the new year. The fishermen in the neighbourhood of Worcester have resumed operations with the net with good success, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Many very fine new fish have been taken, varying from 10lbs. to 25lbs. each. In the neighbourhood of Gloucester, on the contrary, the fishery has been very unsuccessful. The Severn Fisheries Protection Association are taking every means in their power to prevent the destruction of the old fish, as upon their preservation depends the ensuing summer's supply.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.—WRIT OF ERROR.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, William Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, T. B. M'Mannus, and Patrick O'Donoghue, appeared at the bar of the Queen's Bench, in custody of the Governor of Richmond Bridewell, to hear the judgment of the Court on the writs of error taken on their behalf. They were conveyed, under an escort of dragoons, to the Four Courts, where bodies of police were stationed. There was no appearance of excitement outside the court, nor in it; a larger number of spectators than usual presenting the only indication that anything out of the ordinary course of business was to take place. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by his brother. There were several ladies present, who occupied places in the galleries and under the bench.

The Crown counsel and prisoners' counsel were in attendance. The Chief Justice said that in those several cases writs of error had been brought to reverse the judgment pronounced at the special commission at Clonmel, under a commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Tipperary. The errors assigned, and which had been argued, were the same in all the cases, and he should consider them in the order in which they had been argued at the bar. The first objection was to the caption of the indictment. It was alleged that it did not show with sufficient certainty that the commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, before whom the commission was held, had authority to hold the special commission. The caption stated that the special commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery was held before the two Chief Justices and Mr. Justice Moore, by virtue of a commission under the great seal directed to them and others; and it had been contended that this represented the commission, as conferring a joint authority on the three Judges named and others. If that were so, the objection would be well founded; but that was not the import of the caption. It contained two averments, each independent of and distinct from the other: one, that the three Judges were nominated and appointed to hear and determine certain cases; the other, that the commission whereby they were so appointed was directed to them and others. Each of these referred to different things, and, both being matters of record, could not be averred again, and must be taken to be proved; nor was there any reason why they should not be both in fact. A commission might be directed to several persons, and authorise them to discharge the duties severally as well as jointly. There was no contradiction between the two averments; and it would be against all right and reason that one of them should be used to disprove the other. Both stood in the same authority, and, therefore, both were entitled to the same credit. The caption, therefore, was not erroneous; and, as the legal depositary of those commissions, he thought it right to say that one, two, or more of the Judges were expressly authorised to execute them; and there was no ground, in fact, for the objection that the Court below had no jurisdiction.

The second objection was, that it is not, and never was, high treason to levy war against the Sovereign of these realms in Ireland—an averment which he deemed wholly insupportable. The next cause of error assigned was the disallowance of the pleas first put in by the prisoners. This objection he also overruled; and he undertook to pronounce his judgment upon the plea of Mr. O'Brien on the question of his right to have notice of trial served ten days before he was called upon to plead, and that copies of the indictment should have been supplied him, with the list of witnesses for the Crown endorsed thereon, within the same ten days, before he should be called upon to plead. The laws under which the prisoner in error had been tried were still in force in Ireland; and the acts of 25th of Edward III., and the acts of 7th and 8th of William III., and of Queen Anne entitled prisoners accused of high treason to have copies of the indictment ten days before trial; but these provisions did not apply to Ireland; and the Irish acts which bore upon the question enacted that prisoners so charged were entitled to have copies of the indictment only five days before they should be called upon to plead; and therefore, on these and several other grounds, he declared that the third objection had not been sustained. The last objection was that named on the *allocutus*, as to why the question had not been put to the prisoner, why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon him, which the learned Judge also declared to be unsustainable.

Mr. Justice Crampton expressed his concurrence in the judgment of the Chief Justice in all its parts. He owned he had some difficulty at first about the caption, but that difficulty had been removed. With respect to the pleas that had been put in, the matter set forth in them should, he thought, be decided on motion, and not made the matter of plea at all.

Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Moore also concurred in the judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice. The former, however, said that on one most important question he had a good deal of doubt. It was the important question of whether or not the statute of Anne was in force in Ireland, or, on the other hand, whether the 57 Geo. III. extended all the provisions of the 36 Geo. III. to Ireland, including the provisions of the statute of Anne, and, if not, whether the 11 Vict. had done so. They might deplore that there should be a difference between the law in the two countries, and that what was deemed conducive to the establishment of innocence in one country should not be deemed so in the other; but all they had to do was to expound the law—they could not make it. Therefore they had come to the conclusion that the statute of Anne was not in force in Ireland, and there was no foundation for the plea. He should not go farther into the consideration of the case, but express his concurrence in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Moore begged, notwithstanding what had fallen from Mr. Justice Crampton, to express his conviction that in receiving the pleas in the court below they had taken a proper course.

The prisoners were removed. They bore the adverse sentence of the Court with great equanimity. A party of dragoons attended them to Bridewell. The prisoners intend to appeal to the House of Lords, if they can obtain the necessary certificate from the Attorney-General.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—On Saturday last the Dublin Commission Court was occupied all day with the argument on the question suggested by the Judges for discussion—whether final judgment should be pronounced upon the demurrer, without placing the prisoner on trial before a jury. At the close of the Attorney-General's reply to the arguments of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Justice Perrin intimated that the court would require some time for consideration before giving judgment. They had made inquiry with respect to the day on which the Recorder could let them have the court, and they found that he would want it on Monday. He would also want it on Tuesday. But in either case he (Judge Perrin) would on that day be occupied with important business in the Court of Queen's Bench. On Wednesday the Judges were to meet, to consider some cases reserved for their decision; so that they should necessarily adjourn the court until Thursday. The prisoner was removed, and the court was accordingly adjourned to Thursday.

THE POOR-LAW MOVEMENT.—The gentry and ratepayers continue to meet in all directions (except in Ulster), to require an immediate change in the Poor-law. In most cases they appear to be influenced by the idea that there can be no change for the worse in their condition. In general, especially where landlords preponderate, the limitation of the area of taxation to individual responsibility, accompanied by some kind of law of settlement with a limited retrospective operation, is the mode of amendment of the Poor-law most urgently recommended. There is, however, one exception, remarkable on account of the locality where the meeting was held—the union of Skibbereen. At a recent meeting of the landed proprietors, farmers, and others interested in that union, a report from a committee was presented, showing that the valuation of the union had fallen, since 1832, from £97,905 to £50,000, some of the best land near the town of Skibbereen being now let about fifty per cent. under the rent paid in 1842; that the population of the union is at present about 80,000; that 19,179 persons are at present receiving relief; that for their support a sum of £52,299 is required out of the property of the union, of the present value of £60,000; and a resolution was adopted, not only to seek for legislative amendment of the Poor-law, but also to put their own shoulders to the wheel to make the most of the present state of things by giving employment to the full extent of the landowners' means to able-bodied labourers, in the cultivation and improvement of the land. An estimate was submitted for consideration of the amount of labour which ought to obtain employment on the land, with reference to the income derived from it. The estimate was, that each person receiving £100 a year of income from the land ought to employ in its cultivation five able-bodied labourers; and, besides entering into a voluntary arrangement to adopt such a system temporarily in the union, a resolution was passed recommending Government to bring in a bill to make it compulsory to give employment in that ratio, or to submit to a tax in the nature of a labour rate for neglecting to do so. In affirming this resolution the meeting was perfectly unanimous.

DISMISSAL OF THE TIPPERARY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* announces that the Board of Guardians of the Tipperary Union have been dismissed, by a sealed order of the Poor-Law Commissioners, for refusing to strike a rate, including a provision for the repayment of the Treasury advances. The average annual rate for the last three years of the famine was less than two shillings in the pound. It is said the vice-guardians will lay on a rate of five shillings in the pound.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The provincial journals contain further accounts of deaths from destitution; of the absconding of tenants; of the neglect of tillage in many distressed districts; of the abandonment of pasture lands; and of the severe distress amongst the class of landlords called "middlemen," whose interests in their holdings have passed away.

At a meeting of the Cork guardians, last week, Dr. Lyons mentioned that "there are two landed proprietors in this country, one of whom has 12,000 acres of land (which had been always in cultivation) without a tenant, and another with 5000 acres in the same position."

DISTRESS AMONGST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—Some of the Southern journals contain accounts of distress and privation amongst the Roman Catholic clergy. The *Cork Examiner* mentions instances where clergymen have been unable to obtain the actual necessities of life. That journal says:—"One clergyman has no better fare than boiled parsnips. It is stated that several, even of the parish priests, have already abandoned, or must soon abandon their parishes, as, did they remain in them, they must literally starve. Even in the best circumstanced parishes of this and other dioceses, parish priests are compelled to dispense with the assistance of one or more curates."

The *Cork Examiner* suggests for their relief a "Home Propagation Fund," to be raised amongst the Roman Catholics in Ireland; in order that they should not, "by their own act, fling the clergy at the feet of any English Government, to pension and enslave them as they please."

CHOLERA.—There were some cases reported last week at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, a village in the county of Wicklow, situated in a salubrious locality. At Belfast the epidemic is spreading gradually but certainly.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Monday her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell; and afterwards held a Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; and the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain. The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., had the honour of being presented to her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. The right honourable baronet took his seat at the Council board. The holding a Court of Sessions at Glasgow passed the Council. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. A *déjeuner* was served in the Castle to the noblemen and gentlemen assisting at the Council. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Frogmore House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Earl of Morley, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Major-General Bowles.

On Tuesday evening the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Princesses Amelie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady C. Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, and Col. Wyld.

On Tuesday evening, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Anderson, and Signor Belletti had the honour of performing at Windsor Castle. The following is the programme:—

Overture, "Prométhée"	Mdlle. Jenny Lind (La Gazza Ladra)	Beethoven.
Capatina, "Di piacere," Mdlle. Jenny Lind .. .. .	.. .. .	Rossini.
Allegro, (Clio, E. flat), pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; violin, M. Sainjon; and .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Violoncello, Mr. H. Chipp .. .. .	.. .. .	Beethoven.
Lied, "Suleika," Mdlle. Jenny Lind .. .. .	.. .. .	Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Ecco il pugno," Signor Belletti .. .. .	.. .. .	Donizetti.
Lieuet, "O Jugend, O schone Rosenzeit," "Das erste Velichen," Mdlle. Jenny .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Lied .. .. .	.. .. .	Mendelssohn.
Adagio, (Clio, E. flat), pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; violin, M. Sainjon; and .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Violoncello, Mr. H. Chipp .. .. .	.. .. .	Beethoven.
Duetto, "Per piacere," Mdlle. Jenny Lind and Signor Belletti (Il Turco) .. .. .	.. .. .	Rossini.
Lieder { "Am Meer" .. .. .	.. .. .	Schubert.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Taubert.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Strauss.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the death of Lord Auckland have been completed by the appointment of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, who has accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. The negotiations which have ended in this appointment were somewhat protracted by an effort on the part of Lord John Russell to strengthen his administration by offering the department of the Admiralty to Sir James Graham, who, however, saw fit to decline the offer.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We understand that the noble and gallant Commander-in-Chief, who is staying at Strathfieldsaye, has perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, has issued invitations to the Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of state of the Queen's household, to a grand dinner on the 3rd February, at Lansdowne House, to settle the roll of sheriffs for the present year.

The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring attended at the Admiralty on Tuesday.

THE ADDRESS.—The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by Lord Harry Vane, and seconded by Mr. Bunbury. Her Majesty will open Parliament in person.—*Times*.

EMIGRATION.—Mrs. Chisholm, a lady whose able efforts, both at home and at the antipodes, to promote voluntary emigration to Australia during the last seven or eight years, has been animated with so marked a spirit of humanity towards the poorer classes, has again returned to her benevolent task. In one of a series of letters which she is publishing in the *Morning Chronicle*, she indicates a scheme which would confer incalculable benefit on the poor emigrant. She says:—"If a society were formed, and based upon a truly Samaritan principle, to aid and advise the poor but honest men, who are borne down with the difficulties of their position, in their struggles to maintain their families, and to save themselves and their children from pauperism and crime, incalculable is the blessing that would accrue therefrom to hundreds of thousands of our penury-stricken fellow-creatures. Individuals could, through such a society, apply their donations to the relief of their own parishes, or persons in whom they felt the greatest interest, directing also the stream of emigration, as far as their own subscriptions went, to the particular colony to which they might give a preference. I feel so much the necessity of some combined effort, from the difficulties with which I see poor people surrounded, that I hope I may be excused for pleading for what is so much needed. As a preliminary step, it is my intention to make out a list of parties who may present themselves as being anxious to emigrate, and who would pledge themselves to repay such sums as might be advanced to them by a society, which I hope the urgency of the case will dispose the public to support. Having, by the bounty of a few humane individuals, been enabled to open a 'Home for Emigrants,' wherein, for a limited period, persons paying their own passage, or assisted by others, can obtain free accommodation, they finding their own food and fire, so as to enable them to get rid of their tenements, sell their furniture, &c., and afford country people protection, I have had pressed upon me the necessity of having some room, in connexion with an office, in which those about to emigrate could affix notices of the various articles they had for sale, the amount of the goods being in general too small to repay the cost of having them advertised or sold by auction. Under the patronage, however, of such a society, such goods might be profitably disposed of; or some respectable party might, perhaps, take up the subject as a matter of business. The aid which a poor man stands in need of, is a society which will not discourage him by measuring his eligibility by the contracting gauge, but one that will consider his wants, his means, his endeavours, his views, and his hopes, and judge of him as to how far the colony may suit him and improve his circumstances, and not be influenced so much by the consideration how he may suit any particular party. What is required is a society that will not look to those debarring restrictions which at present stand in the way of many a poor family—a society that will view a family in their social and moral capacity, and not one that will have each and all of them weighed in the financier's or squatter's scale, as to their real and physical value. I would have a society constituted that would look to a family as it stands—that if they cannot give a passage to the whole at once, would help them over in ones and twos; first the fittest and strongest. This would be forming one of nature's strongest links between this and the antipodes, and by which agency a humane society could assist over the last of the family. I would not have the aged parent left behind to mourn over that lonely hearth, round which the once infantile members of the family used to cluster, to be laid in the cold grave without having one of the offspring to follow the bier."

EMIGRATION.—A VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

HARK! old Ocean's tongue of thunder,
Hoarsely calling, bids you speed
To the shores he hold asunder
Only for these times of need.
Now, upon his friendly surge,
Ever, ever roaring, come
All the sons of hope he urges
To a new, a richer home!—MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE tide of Emigration has unquestionably set in towards Australia, notwithstanding the gold of California may lead to a temporary diversion in favour of that country. We are persuaded, therefore, that the accompanying pictures will possess considerable interest at the present moment, over and above their artistic merit, which is of no common order. They, however, combine the actualities of experience with pictorial ability in a remarkable degree. The draughtsman of these scenes from life on board an emigrant ship bound to Australia is Mr. T. Skinner Prout, who has visited that country, and profitably by some years, exploration of its natural beauties, as fit scenes for his clever pencil. Upon his voyage, he drew the *arkite* episodes which an emigrant ship constantly presents even to the common-place observer. In these Sketches, then, we have no artistic invention; they are pictures of what the draughtsman saw daily, and here presents to us with truly vivid effect. These pictures are, indeed, illustrations of the artist's own diary, which must, therefore, be the best accompaniment to them.

"Time was, when a voyage to the Antipodes was considered a very serious undertaking; when even experienced, hardy, and weather-beaten seamen, bound to those distant regions, took their last look of dear old England, with anxious hearts and ideas of difficulties and dangers to be encountered, which were then considered to be inseparable from so long a voyage; and long indeed it once was, as we find by the following paragraph from 'Collins's New South Wales.' The Colonel, speaking of the arrival of the first fleet at Port Jackson, New South Wales, says:—'Thus, under the blessing of God, was happily completed, in eight months and one week, a voyage, which, before it was undertaken, the mind hardly dared venture to contemplate, and on which it was impossible to reflect, without some apprehension as to its termination.' In the present day, however, a voyage to Australia is so well understood by navigators, and, generally speaking, known to be so safe, that it has become divested of its once attendant horrors; and the four months' sojourn on the ocean (the average time occupied in the voyage), to most persons, passes pleasantly enough. 'Tis true there are inconveniences to be experienced; and, from the circumstance of persons of different habits and feelings being thrown and kept together, little disagreements will occasionally occur: these are amusing enough, and serve to vary the usual monotony of a sea life. I here more particularly allude to passenger-ships; in emigrant vessels there is no lack of variety; the necessary duties to be attended to for the preservation of order and cleanliness among the emigrants afford them some daily occupation, and render them more alive to those little recreations, which are frequently indulged in, and in fact encouraged by the officers of the ship. But, as a more detailed description of the manner in

SCENES ON BOARD AN AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.



EMIGRANTS ON DECK.

which the time on board is passed may be interesting. I think I cannot do better than refer to parts of a journal kept on my voyage out, and which at the same time will serve to explain the accompanying Engravings, from drawings made from sketches taken during the passage.

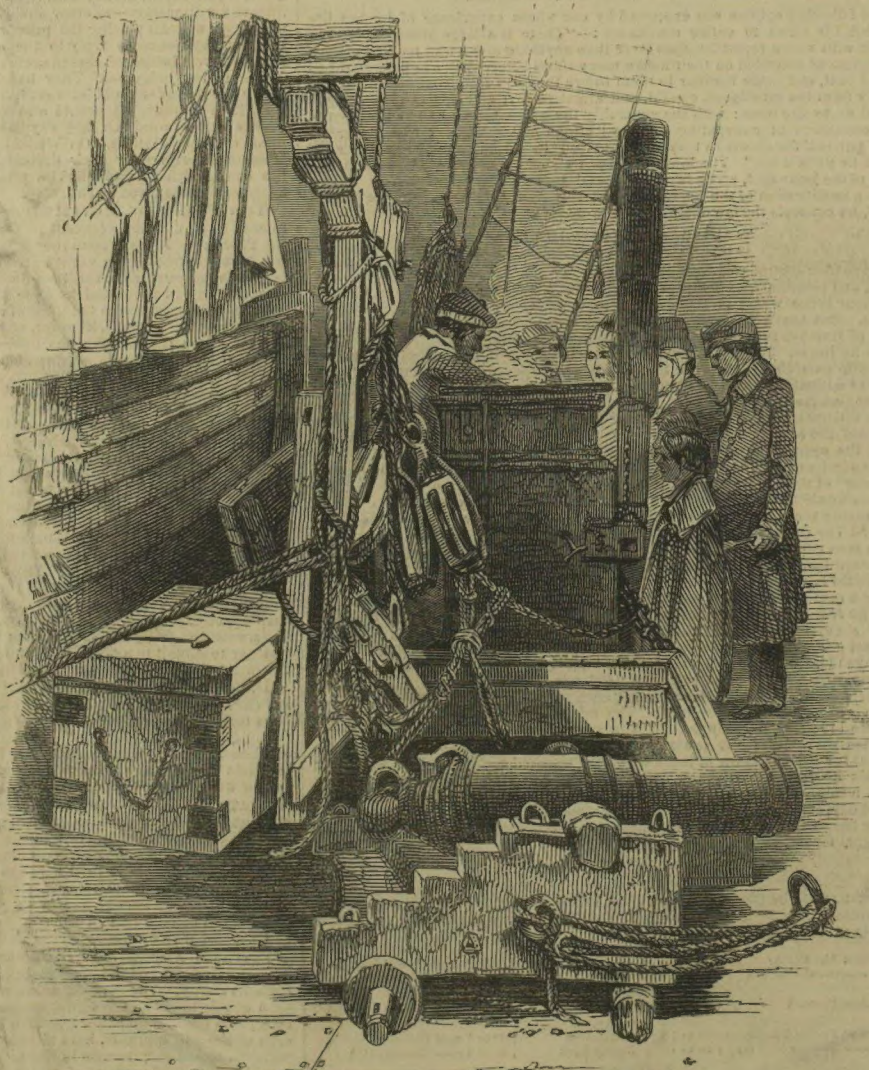
"Four bells. On deck. Weather thick and hazy. Wind W.N.W., and steady; ship going about seven knots. Off Madeira: distant twenty miles. Mist

gradually disperses, and the beautiful island is clearly discernable, capped by the last clouds of the morning.—Six bells. A general turn-out from below. Breakfast over. Emigrants on deck disperse themselves in various little groups. The schoolmaster has summoned his little class, and seated reverentially on some spars, the prescribed educational course is in full progress. A contemplative shepherd takes a solitary seat on the keel of the reversed long-boat amid-

ships, whilst several anxious souls looking after creature comforts surround the cook's galley. Not a few are lounging over the ship's side, prying with curious eyes into the secrets of the 'deep, deep sea.' 'Portuguese men-of-war,' as Jack contemptuously calls a beautiful mollusk, common to these latitudes, pass by in hundreds, presenting to the wind their gossamer-like sails, tinted with the most beautiful pink and lilac. Flying-fish have ceased to be the 'lions:' they were on



"TEA WATER!"

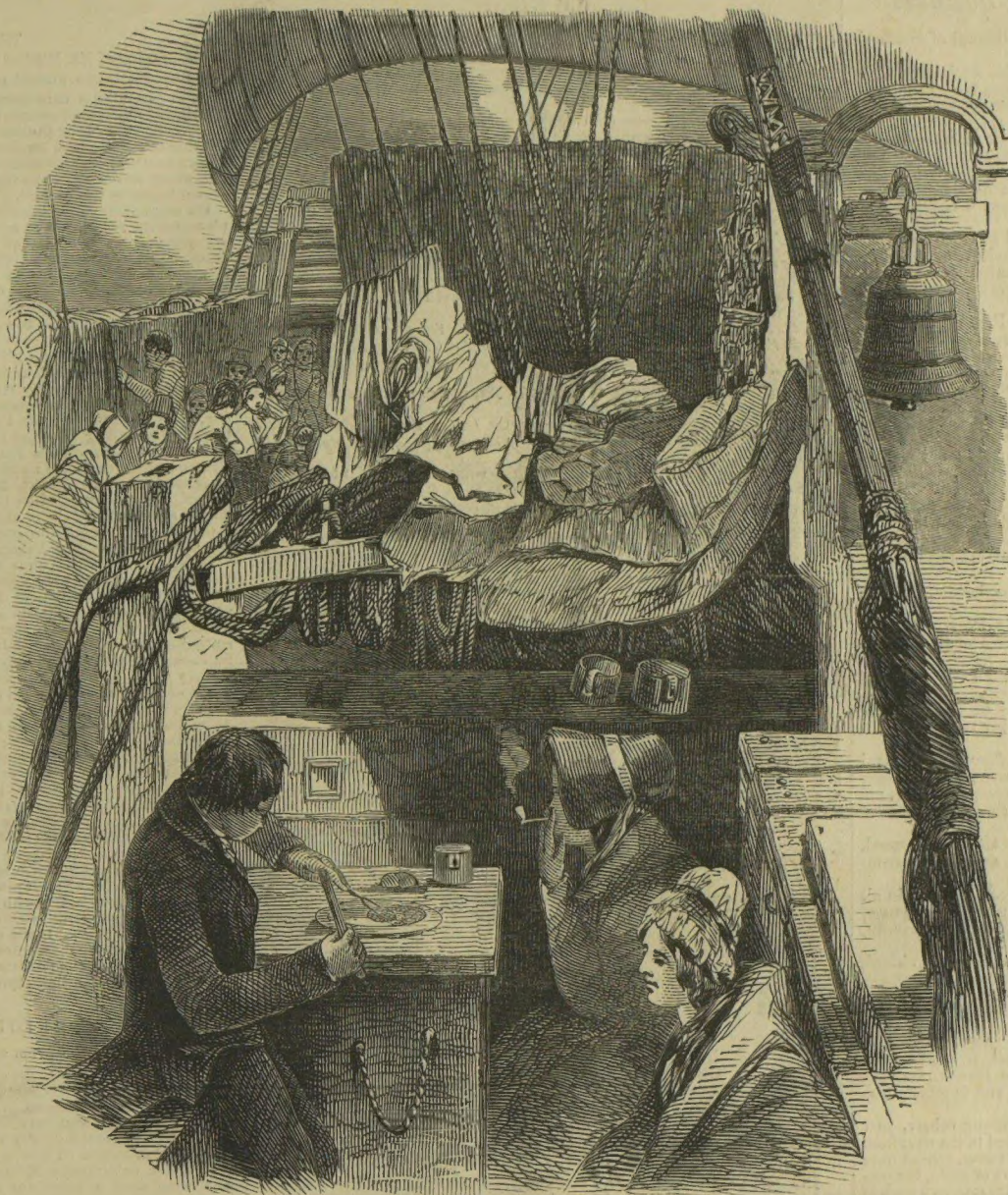


SOUP TIME.

SCENES ON BOARD AN AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.

first acquaintance. They rise in shoals from the water in all directions, and after a short hurried flight, drop with an extended splash into their element again.

"The sun is now fast approaching the meridian, and some little bustle is observed on the quarter-deck. The captain, two of the mates, the doctor, and a tiny midshipman, have all adjusted their several sextants and quadrants, and are making a steady examination of the horizon immediately to the south. Gradually a long string of passengers ascend from the cabin, and curious middle-class emigrants gather in the rear of the astronomical party, who are, in fact, engaged in taking the sun's altitude, to determine our present latitude. After some minutes, the instruments are lowered within a few seconds of each other; and the Captain, solemnly addressing his first mate, says, 'Mr. Jones, make it noon.' 'Ay, ay, sir, forrard there; strike eight bells.' This important business settled, conversation then becomes general, and turns upon what southing the ship has made in the course of the last 24 hours. For the next hour, many and anxious too are the enquiries at the cook's galley; whilst the ship's company gather round a huge tub, with like devotion, narrowly inspecting, in the first place, the steward's integrity as regards mixing the grog; and, in the next, disposing of their allowances, each in his own way—some making short work of it upon the spot; others, in cans or bottles, carrying it away to reserve for future enjoyment.—Two bells. Dinner is now announced, and the hatchways fore and aft are pouring out a stream of hungry mortals. It is *pea-soup day*, and the cook, almost lost in the dense and savoury atmosphere of steam which rises from the coppers, is ministering to the creature wants of the attendant crowd, who, with hook-pot or pannikin in hand, are patiently waiting their turn. According to the rules and arrangements of the ship, the emigrants are divided into lots, or messes, of six or eight persons in each; and, except in the varying nature of the provisions, the incidents of the daily dinner on board partake very much of the same character. Sometimes, however, the fore-castle (or fox-cle, as it is always called), an elevated platform in the bows of the vessel, is chosen for a select dinner-party, who, in the fresh, open air, enjoy their meal in a true picnic style. Tobacco is now the order of the day—the silent indulging in a pipe, the talkative enjoying a cigar—whilst all are happy. What cares, in fact, can arise upon the bosom of the wide expanse of ocean? The griefs we brought with us are forgotten, whilst all vexations have been left behind. Sleep, too, comes almost naturally to minds so situated. Thought becomes a burden where there is so little to excite it in providing for the wants of the body; therefore it is that, the pipe finished, the afternoon's nap is a retreat to which emigrants on the passage out generally retire until near tea-time, or near six bells, when the cook is again at his post—the cry of 'Tea-water!' penetrates the depths below, and soon, in noisy response, clattering hook-pans, pannikins, and pans are again rushing up the hatchways, and crowding around the galley.



DINNER IN THE FORECASTLE.

"On board the good ship the *Hope*, after tea, two religious services were performed, at least, the Catholics (selecting one of their party, who always read

interior of a Hut in Australia, which we shall very shortly present to our readers.

prayers; whilst to the rest of the emigrants the surgeon, as usual in such vessels, read the service of the day as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Eight bells struck, and another transition of thought varied the proceedings of the day. Forward are preparations being made for a dance, and a musical Jack is soon found, who, seated on a coil of rope, or perched on a spar, in a very short time is plying most vigorously the fun-inspiring fiddle. In the confined space of a ship's deck polkas and quadrilles are out of the question, though at first much affectedly fastidious disinclination is expressed against the reel and jig. But it is not long before these last reign triumphant, and delicate forms and choice spirits foot the monotonous but merry-going measure with as much enjoyment as if they moved in a minuet before hundreds of observant eyes. Now, for one moment turn our eyes from the mirth-stirred bustling scene on deck, and scan the wide solitude of the surrounding ocean lit up by a splendid moon, not a sail in sight save the white swelling canvas over our head, bending bravely before a spanking breeze that is steadily urging us on in our trackless way.

"The fineness of the night tempts all from below, when the deck becomes crowded, though all appear to enjoy themselves to the full: on the poop children are gambolling, whilst those in converse sweet, or on gossip most intent, keep up a continued promenade on the deck. Descending below, there a little group surrounds some learned friend, who has industriously worked the ship's course for the last day, and is now giving a detailed report to his companions, who all busily examine the amateur's well-thumbed chart, as if they knew a great deal about it. A little beyond, perhaps, the boatwain, from his cabin door, spins one of his long, marvellous yarns to his credulous open-mouthed neighbour on the opposite side. Further on, again, is the emigrants' quarters, the interior of which can be seen through an opening in the bulkhead. Good wives are now displaying their matronly qualities, but in most cases vainly endeavouring to calm the *Baby-lonish* confusion of tongues and screaming squall that, for at least one hour, prevails in the family compartment of the ship. To add to the quiet enjoyment of compelled, but resigned spectators, sundry night-capped heads of disturbed damsels, retired for the night, appear from their berths, but produce little effect by their complaining, whilst the unblaketed lower extremities of others, more calm and philosophic, may be also seen projecting from the narrow confines of their beds. But hark! Four bells is striking; 'Lights out!' is heard in various quarters; and in a few minutes, save the measured tread of the watch on deck, the rustling sails, and rippling waters on the vessel's way, not a sound is heard."

We have engraved, from the same artistic source as the preceding illustrations—two views of the exterior and interior of a Hut in Australia, which we shall very shortly present to our



NIGHT.—TRACING THE VESSEL'S PROGRESS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Earl Talbot.

Decided symptoms of revived trade are reported this week from Glasgow and Aberdeen; and, bating the prevalence of cholera and typhus, there are general indications over the whole country of increased employment and prosperity. At Greenock the Cu-toms for 1848 exceeded those of 1847 by £29,901. In Glasgow, the brandy entered during November and December, 1848, exceeded the quantity of the corresponding months in 1847 by 5466 gallons.

The Anti-Oath Association is pushing its cause vigorously in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The Parliamentary petitions have received 1200 signatures in Edinburgh, and have been very generally signed in Leith, Musselburgh, and Dalkeith.

A quantity of base copper money has been issued at Glasgow. The punishment for this currency offence is seven years' transportation; and the authorities have issued a proclamation intimating the penalty, with a view to deter the vendors from further roguery. A pound's worth of the illegal coinage costs 11s. 6d.

By a recent decree of the President of the French Republic, the salaries of the members of the Council of State are fixed as follows:—Vice-presidents, 18,000f.; presidents of section, 15,000f.; councillors of state, 12,000f.; maître des requêtes, 6000f.; secretary-general, 12,000f. By the same decree the salary of the first president of the Court of Cassation is fixed at 20,000; the procureur-général, 20,000f.; the presidents de chambre and the first avocat-général, each 15,000; and the councillors and avocats-généralx, each 12,000f.

It has been resolved by the Ministers of France, that no resolution shall be adopted relative to the re ease of Abd-el-Kader until after the election of the Legislative Assembly.

One hundred and thirty of the insurgents of June, confined in the harbour of Orient, have been set at liberty.

Gaieties commence, though slowly, to regain their dominion in Paris. At the Hôtel de Ville, on Monday night, a grand ball was given. There were 2500 invitations issued, and additional apartments were thrown open on the occasion.

The trial by court-martial of the murderers of General Brea, twenty-five in number, commenced in Paris on Monday.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Pearce Mahony to be Clerk of the Crown of the Queen's Bench, in the room of Mr. Bourne, deceased.

The *Niagara* from Boston, brought within the last few days, as part of her cargo, 100 carcasses of fresh pork from America. They were preserved in ice, and were in fresh and excellent condition. On Thursday they were sold in Liverpool by auction, and brought from 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per 120 lbs. This is the first importation of the kind from the States.

The merchants of Lille, in France, who voted in favour of General Cavaignac, are now signing a petition to the National Assembly, calling upon it to dissolve. This fact may be added to the many proofs already published, not only of the unpopularity of the Assembly, but of the change of public opinion on the score of Republicanism.

Marshal Bugeaud, whose health is re-established, is about to proceed, in a few days, to Lyons, where he will fix his headquarters, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps.

A proclamation has issued from the Irish Government, calling in all arms in the possession of persons unauthorised in Tawnahally, barony of Tyrone, county Donegal, before the 18th of January, under penalty of imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years.

The immediate neighbourhood of the island of Malta was visited, on the 27th and 28th ult., by a storm, the dire effects of which have, perhaps, never been equalled; and even within the proverbially safe creeks of the harbour of La Valetta, the total loss of one vessel, and very serious damage to many others, principally grain-laden, from the Black Sea, bound to ports in Great Britain and Ireland, occurred. The damage done is great. All the mole, from the Barrier to the Pinto stores, including the Custom-House, is, more or less, all broken up, like a ploughed field. The lower battery at Fort St. Angelo is almost destroyed. The Calcare mole is also much injured; and in other places there is great damage.

The following arrivals of grain from Italy have, among others, just taken place:—A vessel, named the *Admiral Nelson*, just arrived in the river from Genoa, has brought 927 quarters of wheat; and the vessel *Comet*, arrived from Leghorn, has brought 2200 quarters of the same description of grain, the produce of the Italian States. These arrivals of wheat from this southern state of Europe are of some interest.

The President of the French Republic is making efforts to retain his popularity. He has just presented the sum of 50,000f. (£2000) to the society established for the construction of model lodging-houses for the operative classes in each of the arrondissements of Paris.

The Westminster Reform Society, at an adjourned meeting held on Monday evening, at the York Hotel, Covent Garden, adopted the resolutions which were passed at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 10th inst.

At the sitting of the Bail Court, on Monday morning, Mr. Baines, Q.C., took the usual oaths, on his appointment to the office of Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law.

The intrigues and indiscreet violence of the cousins of the President of the French Republic give much trouble and uneasiness to the Government. The Ministry desired to remove M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Prince Jerome, from Paris, by inducing him to accept an embassy, but he successively refused the mission to Brussels, the Hague, and London, and that of Constantinople. He has resolved to remain on the spot to take advantage of events. Pierre (the son of Lucien) Bonaparte has all but identified himself with Red Republicans.

The distribution of letters by the post daily in Paris, which, before the reduction of the postage was only 81,000, now averages 120,000.

The newly-appointed French Minister, in the room of M. Gustave de Beaumont, Vice-Admiral Cécile, a distinguished flag-officer in the French navy, is expected to arrive at Manchester House at the close of the ensuing week, from Paris. M. de Monthérot is acting as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of his Excellency.

Last Sunday being the first in Term, the Rev. S. R. Cattley (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor) preached in St. Paul's Cathedral to a crowded and attentive audience.

Mr. Creed, late Secretary to the London and North-western Railway Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors, in the room of Mr. Benbow, M.P., who has resigned.

During the year 1848, ninety-four German miles of railway were opened to circulation. Altogether there are in Germany 828 German miles of railway, 270 of which belong to the respective States.

We understand that the ex-Ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe have returned to France, except M. Guizot, who, it is understood, intends to return to that country early in the spring.

The epidemic rage for gold-hunting is not confined to America and England, but is spreading throughout Europe. The Brussels papers speak of a number of Belgians already preparing to emigrate from that country to California.

Mr. Hughes, a revolutionary soldier, in the 107th year of his age, was taken to the poll in Rockbridge County, Virginia, United States, at the late election, by a friend, in a carriage drawn by four dun horses.

The Railway Commissioners have approved of the proposal of Mr. W. Harding, secretary to the London and South-western, and which consists of a series of footboards and holdfasts along the extent of a train, and by means of which, in the event of accident, the guards may communicate with either engineer or passengers.

M. Lemercier, who presided over the Council of Ancients on the 18th Brumaire, and was since President of the Senate and Peer of France, died at Paris on the 12th inst., in the 94th year of his age.

The *Gazette de France*, the organ of the Legitimists, was seized by order of the Attorney-General of the Republic on Thursday night, last week; and the *Peuple*, M. Proudhon's journal, was seized the next day.

M. Barthélémy, who was tried by court-martial in Paris a few days since, and sentenced to hard labour for life, for having taken an active part in the insurrection of June, has effected his escape from the military prison of the Rue Cherche-Midi. He was joined in his flight by Dr. Lacambre, an intimate associate of the notorious Blanqui.

A Charter of Incorporation for Tynemouth has been petitioned for by the inhabitants of that town. The usual notice appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, stating that the petition is referred to the Privy Council, for consideration on the 20th of February next.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, it was resolved to take the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, with the Recorder and Common-Sergeant, as to the proper mode of carrying out the Act of Parliament for building a new City gaol, and also as to the proper mode of raising the necessary fund for such purpose.

England and Wales, with sixteen millions of people, contain nearly eight millions unable to write their name, and not less than five millions unable to read their mother tongue.

It is said that Mr. Pierce Butler, despairing of success in his suit against his wife (Fanny Kemble), has made a proposition for a compromise. The terms are understood to be, that the parties are to live apart; Mr. Butler to provide her a suitable allowance, and to allow at least one of the children to live with her.

Mr. B. Boothby, of the Northern Circuit, has received the appointment of Recorder of Pontefract, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey.

Salisbury has subscribed £2000 for the purpose of having the next agricultural show held in that city.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Elworthy, accompanied by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Tufnell, members for Devonport, Lord Ebrington and Mr. Roundell Palmer, members for Plymouth, had an interview with Sir G. Grey, on Tuesday, at the Home-office, and presented a petition to her Majesty from the inhabitants of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and the neighbourhood, lay members of the Church of England, praying for the adoption of measures with a view to a revision of the Liturgy, and a definition of the ceremonial of the Church.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. W. M." Nova Scotia.—The notation you adopt is now quite obsolete. If you will be at the trouble to write out your Problems on diagrams in the notation now used, we shall have much pleasure in examining them. We have hitherto tried them in vain.

"Honorary Secretary."—Club.—The two beautiful prints, the "Impending Mate," and "Mated," are published by Gambard, &c., Berners-street, Oxford-street. We trust to see them adorning the rooms of every Chess Club in Britain ere long.

"W. T. M."—The immense collection of original Problems, &c., already published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, can only be obtained by purchasing the Numbers in which they appeared. For the price of the whole back volumes, since 1845, apply to the publisher.

"Geso."—The solution required is simple enough. White: 1. R to Q sq; Black: either K to K sq, or K to Q B sq. 2. R either to K B sq, or R to Q Kt sq; 2. K to Q sq. 3. R mates.

"H. V." "T. R." and others.—The solution of Problem No. 260 may, we believe, be shortened by one move.

"R. H. T."—We have not got the position at hand. You are no doubt right.

"R. M." Driffield. You are mistaken. Problem No. 259 cannot be solved in five moves.

"P. L. C."—It shall be reported on in our next.

"N. C. L."—Join the St. George's Chess-club. You will then get the practice you require with the best players.

"Davus."—We should certainly have thought that having the Key-move of a three-move Problem, you would find no difficulty in discovering the other two. Try the following variations in Enigma No. 396:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 6th B to K Kt 7th, or 2. Q to K Kt 6th Anything
(a) (b) (c) 3. Q mates

(a) 1. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
2. Q to K 3d B to K 6th (b) 1. WHITE. BLACK.
3. Q mates Anything 2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch) K moves 2. Q to K 3d (ch) K moves
3. Q mates 3. Q mates

Solutions by "J. D. B.," "Senex," "S. L. K.," "W. L.," Jun., "Father Marshall," "M. P.," "Octo," are correct. Those by "W. A. G.," "Phil," and "T. R. D.," are wrong.

* The answers to the majority of Chess communications are unavoidably postponed, from want of space, until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 260.

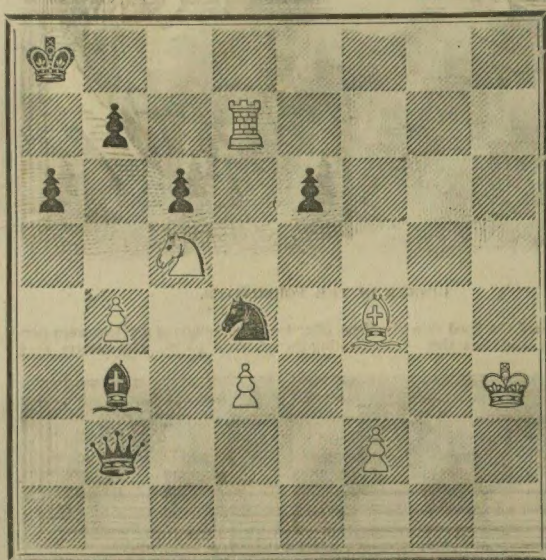
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th (ch) R takes Q (best) 5. B to Q Kt 4th (ch) R to K Kt sq
2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K to B 3d, or * 6. B to K sq (ch) R interposes
3. P to K Kt 5th (ch) K takes P 7. B takes R—mate
4. Kt to K 4th (ch) K to R 5th (best)

* 2. K to Q 4th
K to Q 5th

PROBLEM NO. 261.

By W. H. C., King's College, Cambridge.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

24. P takes P London to play.

GAME.

In which Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of his Q Kt to Mr. J. TURNER, the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club. (Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

EVANS' GAMBIT.

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. J. T.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3d B to Q B 4th
6. Castles P to Q 3d
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3d
9. Q B to Q Kt 2d K Kt to B 3d
10. P to Q 5th Q Kt to K 2d
11. B takes K Kt P takes B
12. Kt to K R 4th Kt to K Kt 3d
13. Q to K R 5th Kt takes Kt
14. Q takes Kt B to Q 2d
15. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3d
16. K R to Q Kt sq P to Q R 4th
17. B R to his 2d Q to K 2d
18. Q to Q 3d Q to K 4th (a)
19. B to Q Kt 5th K to K 2d (b)
20. B takes B K takes B
21. Q to K R 3d K to his 2d
22. Q R to Q B 2d B to Q B 4th
23. K R to sq Q takes K P
24. Q R to Q B sq Q takes P
25. Q R to K sq (ch) K to Q sq
26. K R to Q sq Q to K Kt 4th
27. Q to her Kt 3d K R to K Kt sq (c)
28. Q takes Q Kt P K to Q 2d
29. Q to her Kt 5th (ch) K to Q B sq
30. Q to Q B 6th Q R to his 2d (d)
31. Q R to K 2d Q to K Kt 5th (e)

(a) Threatening to enforce an exchange of Queens, by playing his Q to K Kt 4th.
(b) Lost time; he should rather have taken the Bishop.
(c) Hastily played.
(d) This seems to impose a long inaction upon the Q R; but moving him to Q Kt sq is, at least, as disadvantageous—*cc. gr.*

29. Q R to K 7th 28. Q R to Kt sq
30. K R to K sq B to Q Kt 3d (best)

(e) Black has no resource but to take the K Kt P with his Queen, &c.

(f) White has no resource but to take the doubling of the Rooks, would have been much more to the purpose.

(g) His only move to prevent loss was K Rook to Q sq.

(h) White might readily have escaped from further check by moving to Q B 6th; but by playing the K R to his 5th he compels Black to advance the B P, and thus expose his King to the attack of the two Rooks.

(i) If K to 6th, Black could force an exchange of Rooks, and subsequently win the K R Pawn.

(j) A good move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 407.—ANONYMOUS.

White: K at K R sq, R at K Kt 8th Kts at K Kt sq and Q sq, P at K R 3d.

Black: K at K B 8th, Ps at K R 5th and Q 7th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 408.—By W. L., Jun.

White: K at his sq, Bs at K B 5th and K 5th, Kt at K 2d.

Black: K at his 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 409.—By W. L., Jun.

White: K at his R 2d, R at Q 2d, Bs at K R 5th and K Kt 5th.

Black: K at his 8th, R at Q B 8th, Ps at K 7th and Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MUSIC.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The opening of Mr. Mitchell's elegant house is to the fashionable world what the cuckoo is to the normal one—it shows us that the winter has turned, and that we may begin once more to look forward to general life and sunshine. This year the commencement is very cheering: whilst the holidays are yet being enjoyed, and the thumps and bumps of the *Clown* and *Pantalon* are still echoing in the theatres, he imports a whole *troupe* of foreign singing-birds to charm us with their warblings all through dreary January, and flood February, and windy March, until the Operas again open, and the whirl and bustle of the season begins in real earnest.

We expect that his speculation will be very successful, more so than his French plays, for the reason that an opera appeals to a far more extended audience than a vaudeville. It is true that at the tables of a large portion of the St. James' *habitués* French is as much spoken as English, from the constant intermingling of the two nations in society; but with many, moving even in a comparatively high circle, it is a matter of no little difficulty to follow a vaudeville and catch its finer repartees and *calemours*, albeit they understand French "after the school of Stratford atte Bowe." But all can enjoy a pretty air; its language is universal.

We are already familiar with some of the *artistes* who appeared on the opening night on Monday. The charming Mademoiselle Charton, the arch Mademoiselle Guichard, and the very effective M. Couderc have already sung in London. The remaining members of the *corps*, whom we shall have from time to time to specify, are well and favourably known in France, not only at the Opéra Comique, but at the leading provincial theatres. M. Charles Haussens, who conducted with so much ability when the Brussels company sang at Drury-lane, has the direction of the orchestra; and the names of Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pilet, Remusat, Lazarus, Harper, Barret, Baumann, Chipp, and many others equally well known, are sufficient to show the great care and liberality with which the instrumental department of the establishment has been organised.

On Monday evening the operas of the "Maitre de Chapelle," by Paer, and the "Domino Noir," by Auber, were chosen for representation.

In the first piece, which is somewhat curtailed from the original score, M. Beaunce and Mdlle. Guichard performed the principal characters. The former has a good bass voice, and the latter threw considerable sprightliness into her part of the *soubrette*. The music is very graceful, and the half-burlesque representation of rehearsing and singing an Italian Opera remarkably well arranged and given; but Labache and John Parry have altogether spoiled the ears of the St. James' audience for this style of composition. The operetta, however, went off very well. But "Le Domino Noir" was the attraction; as we expect the works of Auber and Adam will continue to be over the others mentioned in the *répertoire*. The opera was throughout most admirably performed. Madame Anna Thillon, as our readers may remember, has played the principal character in England with effect; but we think she is eclipsed by Mdlle. Charton. She was twice rapturously encoored, and once only just escaped singing a song three times. Her engagement at the Opéra Comique at Paris has been of the greatest service to her, her voice having improved in richness and flexibility; and her acting was unexceptionable. M. Couderc was the *Horace*, giving the music of the part with remarkable finish; and he was ably played up to by M. Chatoufort as Lord Elford, M. Soyer as Julian, and M. Bugnet as Gil Perez. The latter gentleman has a great deal of quiet fun about him. Mdlle. Guichard and Madame Mancini played the other female characters.

The "Domino Noir" must always be a favourite opera. It has the advantage of a capital libretto, which, with all the airs omitted, would make a smart vaudeville; and the music ranks amongst the most brilliant and melodious of all Auber's compositions. It was never better interpreted than on the present occasion; and gave the most extreme satisfaction to a large audience, composed of leading members of the fashionable West-end world. "La Dame Blanche" is to be one of the next earliest representations.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The re-opening of the Théâtre des Italiens took place last night, at the Salle Ventadour. Signor Ronconi, of the Royal Italian Opera in London, is now the lessee; the Government has granted him, on certain conditions, the privilege for six years. His great difficulty will be to get over this season, which terminates on the 31st of March. There is no Grisi and no Mario—Mme. Persiani has also left. There only remain Mme. Castellan, Mdlle. Meric (the young contralto who made such a successful debut in *Maria de Rohan*), and Mdlle. Alboni. Labache can only sing a few nights, as he has been engaged by Mr. Beale for a tour in the English provinces, with his son-in-law Thalberg. The Titan of basses must be in London to sing at Balfie's concert, at Exeter-Hall, on the 29th inst. Of men there only remains, then, Ronconi, certainly a host in himself; but a tenor and a great lyric actress are, at all events, indispensable, and these two necessities the new direction has yet to seek.

The performance last night was encouraging for the beginning. The opera was Rossini's "Cenerentola," with Alboni as the heroine; Mme. Bellini and her pretty daughter, Mdlle. Bellini, as the cruel sisters; Bordas, as the *Prince*; Ronconi, *Dandini*; Labache, the *Father*; and Arnoldi, the tutor *Atidoro*. In the *ensemble*, the opera was carefully done, although the utter failures of Bordas and Arnoldi were sad drawbacks. Alboni looked well, and was in good voice; her finale was brilliantly sung, and encoored with enthusiasm. She was received with evident delight. Labache, looking greater than ever, had a rapturous reception; his voice is not so sure as it was, and he is compelled to make long pauses to take breath, but his acting was as racy as ever. He kept the audience in a perpetual roar, resorting to all kinds of gymnastic feats, with his colossal figure, and interlarding the recitative with scraps of French. The greatest vocalisation of the evening was that of Ronconi. Finer singing I never heard. I prefer the acting of Tamburini in *Dandini*, but the latter never causes his audience to rise en masse, as Ronconi did frequently last night, by a sparkling trait of execution, or by an intensely impressive burst. Ronconi has genius in everything he undertakes. Let his voice be ever so rugged, let his intonation fall him at times, yet he is sure, by a brilliant flash in some moment, to awaken enthusiasm. His *finesse* in the concerted pieces was indescribably beautiful. He was much cheered on his entrance.

The house looked infinitely better than it did two months since: true, the exquisite *toilettes* and pretty bouquets of the old time have not yet been exhibited, but there was more dress and more animation. Between the acts of the opera, the appearance of the apologist created some apprehension; but it was an agreeable surprise, as he announced that Alboni would sing some complimentary couplets on the occasion. She came forward, and sang with great spirit an occasional air, "Salut à la France," and was greatly cheered for the patriotic effusion.

The new ballet, "Le Violon du Diable" (Tartini), is fixed for Friday at the Théâtre de la Nation. The new tenor, Espinas, will make his debut next week in *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots." Madame Viardot will not now appear before the "Prophète" is given, the first week in April.

On Sunday was the first concert of the Conservatoire. Beethoven's Choral Symphony No. 9, the "Flauto Magico" overture of Mozart, an oboe solo, by M. Vierrout, were the instrumental pieces; and Mdlle. Grimm sang a romance by Martini.

Auber's "Haydée" has been produced at Vienna, with great success.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.—At the third meeting, on Monday night, at the London Tavern, Beethoven's Mass in C, No. 1, and a cantata, "The Praise of Jehovah," by Weber, were performed in the first part. The cantata is scarcely known in this country, and the Society, with laudable zeal, has had it translated expressly for their own use. It had been given twice before in an interval of three years, and Monday was the third time it was heard in this country. We think that the Philharmonic Society ought to perform this cantata, which consists of a great variety of movements connected by recitative. The instrumentation is very elaborate, a quatuor at the end being very fine. The vocalists were Misses Pyne, Miss Messent, Messrs. Benson and W. Seguin. A madrigal by Battson (1618) was given in the second part, and a couple of ballads by Miss Dolby, with gleamings from Mozart's "Zauberflöte." The trio sung by Misses Lyne and Miss Dolby, with its charming accompaniment, was encoored. The concert terminated with a chorus from Spohr's "Jessonda." The room was full. Mr. Dando led the band, and Mr. Westrop was the conductor, with Mr. G. Cooper at the organ.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. Barker, the tenor, who has been giving ballad entertainments in the provinces, commenced a series on Monday, at the Hanover-Rooms.—At the ninth Wednesday Concert, at Exeter-Hall, the vocal performers were Misses A. and M. Williams, Poole, Dolby, and Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Whitworth, Schönhoff, and T. Williams, Master Sloman, and Mr. Reeves. Thalberg (piano) and Mr. Nicholson (oboe) were the instrumentalists.—The second performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," conducted by Costa, took place on Friday night at Exeter-Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.—Mr. Ellis Roberts, on Wednesday, illustrated the Music of Wales on the harp, assisted by Miss R. Isaacs.—Miss Anne Romer's third *soirée musicale* was given on Thursday.—The 108th anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society was celebrated on Thursday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern.—The Round, Catch, and Canon Club met on Saturday; Mr. Bradbury in the chair.—Mdlle. Lind will sing at Norwich on the 23d and 24th inst., and at Manchester on the 6th of February, in Mendelssohn's "Elijah."—Shilling Concerts have been commenced in Manchester, on the Exeter-Hall system.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.—The *Pilote de la Somme*, of January 9, announces the discovery, amongst the ruins of the old *château* of Labroye—famous as the place of refuge of Philip VI. (of Valois) after the memorable battle of Crécy—of a monetary treasure of great archaeological interest. It consists of thirteen pieces of gold, in a tolerable state of preservation, including a crown piece of Francis I., as Duke of Brittany; a crown piece of Charles IX.; three *écus au soleil* of Francis I.; one *écu au soleil* of Louis XII.; a piaster of Philip II.; a ducat of the same Sovereign; and four of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The *Province*, of Limoges, also states that several valuable discoveries have been brought to light in that locality by the railroad operations; they include many rich and *recherché* specimens of old Roman art, such as *amphora*, elegant red vases, adorned with the attributes of the deities to which they were consecrated; ancient tiles, fragments of glass and marble, mineralogical curiosities, and several coins and medals of the reigns of Marcus Aurelius, Severus, Marcus Nereus, the Consul (a contemporary of Cicero), and C. Plautius Hypseus, A.U.C. 424, as well as some of the early French Kings and dignitaries.

THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

MARYLEBONE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-CHANCERY.—(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)
THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.

His Honor then entered fully into the defendant's answer, which denied generally the surreptitious or fraudulent acquisition of the etchings, and all knowledge of the plaintiff's intentions with respect to their public or private circulation among friends, and declared that his copies had been purchased from a person named Middleton. His Honor then adverted to the question of the admissibility of the evidence contained in the new affidavits filed upon the occasion of the second motion for an adjunction against the Messrs. Judge—notice of

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 89½ 90, but declined afterwards to 89¼ ¾ for money, and 89½ 90 for account. Shares were quiet; and in the Foreign Market there was no change of importance.

THE MARKETS

beasts, 53; sheep, 150; calves, 41 Scotch beasts, 230; sheep, 361.
Newport and Leadenhall (Friday)—These markets were well supplied with each kind of
 meat, the demand for which was heavy, at barely stationary prices.
 Beef with 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal 3s 6d to 2s 8d; mutton ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; prime
 large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior
 prime mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime
 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d.
 ROBERT HERRICK.

Jews' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The fourth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a ball at Willis's Rooms, at which upwards of 400 persons were present, among whom we observed Mr. J. M. de Lacy Antefiore, H. Daniel de Castro, Esq., president, and Mrs. de Castro, Philip Salmons, Esq., Treasurer, and A. Levy, Esq., M.P., &c. The arrangements were on a most liberal scale, and the whole affair was conducted with that excellent taste which in social life characterises the Hebrew. The band was one of Julien's; it is superfluous to add that its execution of the latest popularities in polkas, schottische, waltz, &c., was perfect. The *salons* were all prepared as on the Almack nights. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.

CROWN OFFICE, JAN. 13

OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 15

KRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

cal-merchant. L. CONGDO

ATCH SEQUESTRATIONS

—

WAR-OFFICE, JAN.

be Major in the Army.

son of First Class, vice Macle

in Regiment of Worcestershire
vice W. Harcourt

n-town, chemist.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS.

GRAND MILITARY FETE AT ST. HELEN'S.

Mr. Helen's his splendid place, valued at £3000. Mr. Gunter carried on his culinary preparations at the Fleece Inn, St. Helen's; and he took with him from London six cooks, two confectioners, and forty waiters; besides Ballard, an old Bow-street officer, in charge of the plate.

Nor were the festal preparations confined within doors. The town, through out the day and night, presented a very animated appearance. There were erected triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers, some of the most

GRAND MILITARY FETE, AT ST. HELEN'S.



THE SUPPER PAVILION.

near the Ball-room was an arch, in which were tastefully introduced three ornamental lanterns of ground glass, which illumined the street. In the principal lantern was represented the arms of Sir John Gerard, and underneath the motto "Long live Sir John Gerard." The second was suggestive of prosperity to Sir John and his lady; and the third was a sentiment expressive of success to Sir John and the Lancashire Hussars.

The entrance to the Town-hall was illuminated by lamps formed into devices, which had a very pleasing effect. A company of Sir John's Lancashire Hussars were stationed at the principal entrance door, and others at various points, who relieved guard every hour.

About nine o'clock, the carriages, with the guests, began to arrive, and at this time the throng about the Town-hall was very great. Sir John Gerard was amongst the first of the arrivals, and, on his making his appearance, the hussars stationed at the Town-hall were drawn up in file. The carriages then came up with little intermission until about eleven o'clock.

The promenade through the rooms presented a very splendid scene. The greater number of the gentlemen wore military uniforms, and the dresses of the ladies were very elegant. Sir John Gerard and his amiable lady were unremitting in their attention to the guests.

The dancing commenced with the "Gerard Polka," composed for the occasion; the music played by Stubbs's Royal Harmonic Band, from Liverpool. The orchestra then struck up a country dance, which was led off by Sir John and his lady, and the whole of the company immediately joined in the festive scene. After the country dance succeeded waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, &c., until about twelve o'clock, when the company retired to the Supper-room.

The repast was very sumptuous, and well sustained Mr. Gunter's metropolitan reputation. The viands were hot; the tables were profusely furnished with the choicest fruit and wines; and it was, altogether, a first-class banquet.

Sir John Gerard and Lady Stanley led the way to the Supper-room; followed by Lord Stanley, the Earl of Sefton, Viscount Burghersh, Lord Crewe, Lord and Lady De Tabley, Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton, Lady Caroline Townley, Viscount Anson, and the general company. Sir John Gerard presided at the principal table; and at the others, Major Gerard, Lieut.-Colonel Standish, and Mr. Frederick Gerard. After ample justice had been done to the sumptuous fare,

Sir John Gerard rose, and gave "The Health of the Queen," which was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. John Wilson Patten, M.P., previous to the guests leaving the supper-table,

proposed "The Health of Sir John Gerard and the Officers of the Lancashire Hussars," a toast which was hailed with rapturous applause, and most cordially drunk by the whole of the assembled guests.

The company shortly afterwards adjourned to the Ball-room, where dancing was resumed and kept up with unabated spirit until close on five o'clock the following morning, at which hour the festivities terminated.

We regret that we have not room for the entire list of the distinguished guests.

The police maintained excellent order.

The Earl of Derby, and Gen. Sir W. Warre and party, were prevented from attending owing to indisposition.

The arrangements of the *fete* were under the able superintendence of Mr. R. Gunter, whose taste and resources were employed with great success.

At the close of the proceedings, the non-commissioned officers and privates, who had been on duty during the night, were liberally regaled in the Supper-room.

Sir John Gerard kindly consented to allow the Town-hall, together with the supper-room, refreshment-rooms, &c., with all their decorations, to remain for exhibition till Saturday.

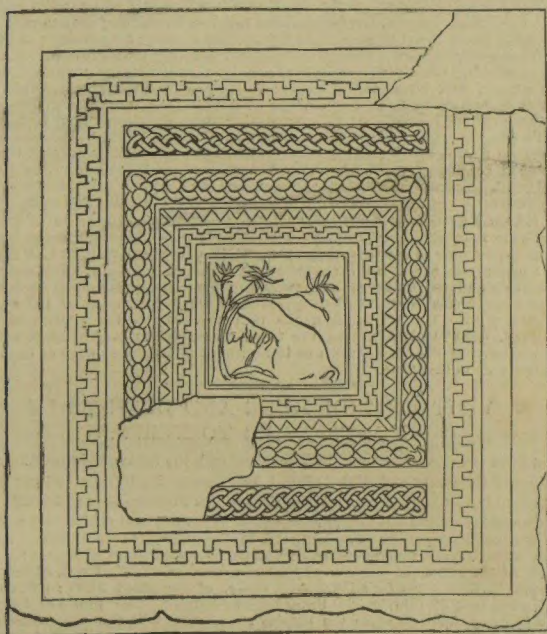


THE BALL IN THE TOWN-HALL.



OPERA COMIQUE AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SCENE FROM "LE DOMINO NOIR."—(SEE PAGE 42.)

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.



ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT DISCOVERED AT ALDBOROUGH.

A VERY interesting antiquarian discovery has lately been made by Mr. H. E. Smith, of York, on the estate of Andrew Lawson, Esq., at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. The curious object thus brought to light is a Roman Tessellated Pavement, perfect as when finished by the artificer; and only fourteen feet distant from another Roman pavement, also of very beautiful design, but by no means so complete as its neighbour.

Aldborough, the Isu-Brigantum of the Romans, is situated upon a gentle declivity, towards the north side of the river Ure, approached by the great Roman roads, Watling-street and Ermine-street, and lies 16½ miles N.W. by N. from Ebor. Its original, or Druidic name, appears to have been Iseur, probably from the goddess Isis, a deity known to the Britons.

As the chief city of the Brigantes, the most powerful people in Britain, this must have been a place of considerable importance. Its walls have been traced, and glass annulets, portions of sacrificial vessels, querns of millstone grit, and other relics have been exhumed here; and about a mile from Aldborough are the noted "Devil's Arrows;" so that the whole of the locality is rife with archaeological interest.

Julius Agricola, in his complete subjugation of the Brigantes (A.D. 79), made Isu his headquarters, and introduced among the rude Britons the arts of civilised life. It is to this period—that of Rome's proudest artistic magnificence, the age of Herculaneum and Pompeii—we refer those proofs of art which are among the most interesting relics of the race—the Tessellated Pavements or floors of their chief apartments, constructed not without infinite care and trouble, and often, as in the present instance, with mathematical exactness.

A series of discoveries was commenced at Aldborough in 1832, when some men digging in the garden of the Black Swan Inn, found, at about two feet from the surface, the most perfect piece of pavement then discovered, and represented in one of the accompanying Engravings. The mosaic centre-piece bears a panther reposing under a palm-tree; but, unfortunately, it is so imperfect, that little except the head and fore-paws remains. The whole is about 13 feet by 14 feet, and, as we have stated, 14 feet from its companion pavement.

In the autumn of 1846, a succession of room pavements were found in a neighbouring orchard, ending in what has once been a very fine circular design.

A short time since our Correspondent took advantage of an opportunity not previously possessed, to dig near the pavement in the Black Swan Garden, wishing to ascertain the extent, in one direction at least, of the Roman house. In this he did not succeed, and the search was given up; but shortly afterwards resumed in the opposite or western direction of the pavement; and here, beneath a stratum of Roman remains (fragments of fallen buildings), a party of volunteers set to work. And how was their toil lightened, as one beautiful border succeeded another, to the admiration of even the uneducated workmen. The mass of superincumbent soil and rubble being cleared away, on the 22nd of September last, the pavement, fresh and bright, in all its original colour and perfection, lay before the explorers; and much to the gratification of the proprietor of the estate, with whose sanction the search had been made.

The Correspondent by whom we have been favoured in this matter has sent a copy of a cleverly-executed lithograph of this beautiful pavement, coloured after the original. In the margin are outline plans of Isu-Brigantum and the Roman approaches; and on the opposite side are shown the present approaches, and an

outline of the pavement found in 1832, the borders of which are of beautiful design.

The coloured lithograph may be purchased for a trifling sum, in a fortnight from this time, of Mr. H. E. Smith, 3, Parliament-street, York.

Isu, the once proud capital of the Brigantes, and stronghold of the Romans during the earlier period of their occupation of the island, is now a small village of detached cottages, in its humility strangely contrasting with the historic importance of the place.

THE CHOLERA AMONG THE PAUPER CHILDREN AT TOOTING.—INQUESTS.

CHELSEA.

ON Monday afternoon, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., Coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, and a Jury of the inhabitants of St. Luke, Chelsea, assembled in the Board-room of Chelsea Workhouse, to inquire into the deaths of Thomas Ridgway, George Hartley, Mary Killick, Sarah Ingar, and Martha Pollington, five children removed from Mr. Drouet's establishment, at Tooting, where they had died from alleged cholera.

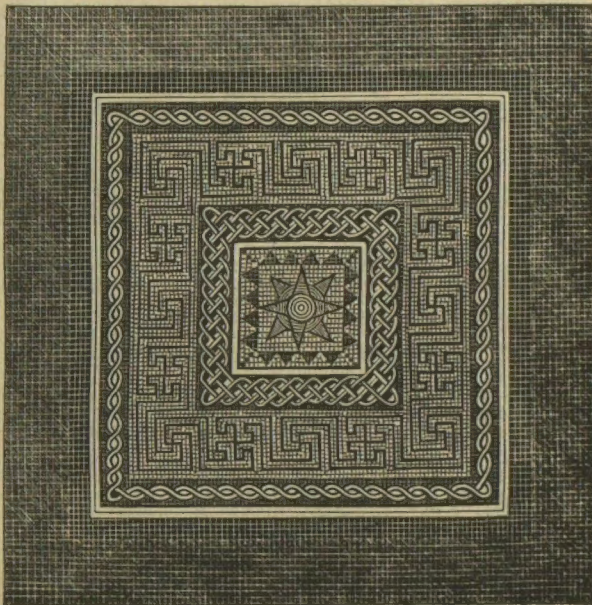
The proceedings excited intense interest; and on the Jury proceeding to view the bodies, which lay in the bone-house of the churchyard adjoining, several hundred persons had assembled. Mr. J. B. Ryder, the chairman, and several members of the Board of Guardians, were present.

Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of the Tooting asylum; Mr. Kite, the resident medical officer; and Mr. Popham, one of the surgeons of St. Pancras, who had been down there since the outbreak of the cholera, were in attendance.

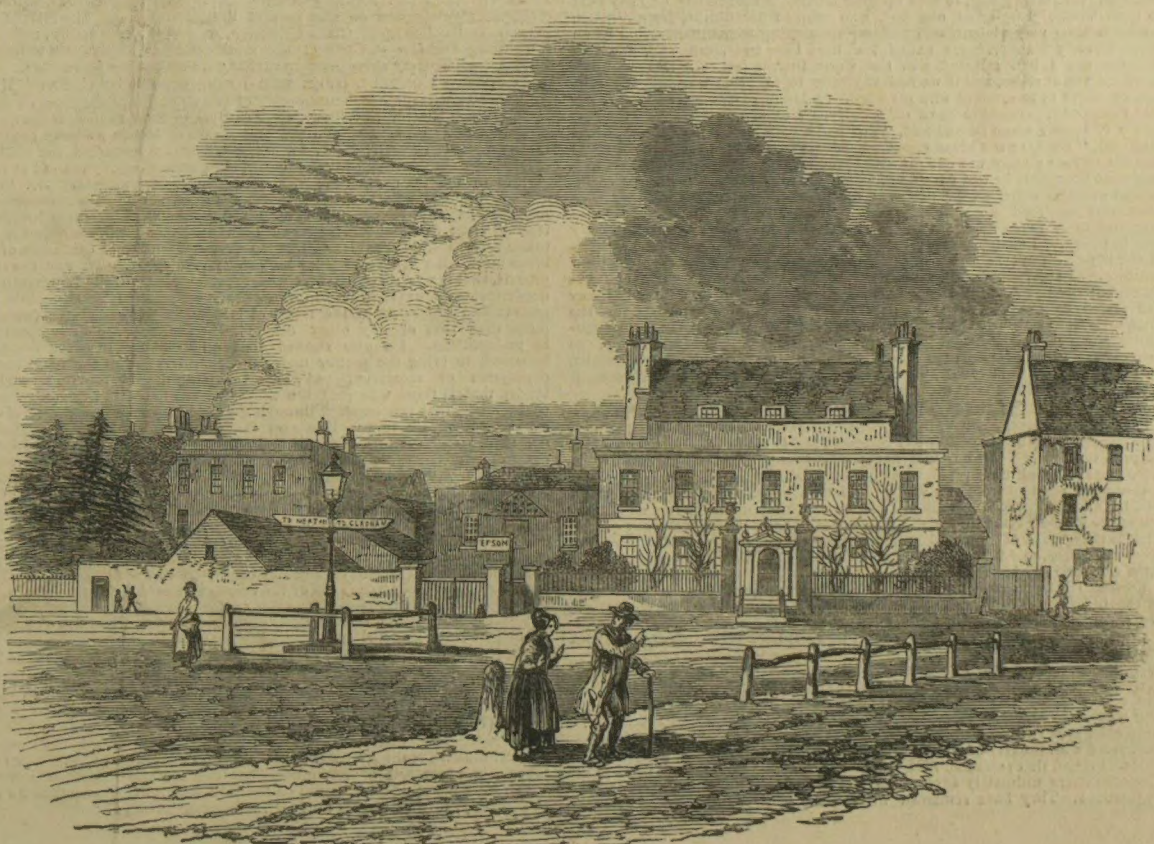
John Killick examined: Was a labourer, and now an inmate of Chelsea Workhouse. His two children were sent to Tooting from Chelsea Workhouse about nine weeks back. They were then as healthy girls as he could wish to see. The age of the elder child was eleven years, and that of the deceased nine years. He visited them first at Tooting about six weeks back, and then was more satisfied with their appearance than when in Chelsea Workhouse. When he saw the children, he was not allowed to see them in private. The children were sent out into the lodge to see him; and the porter and other officers of the establishment were there.

By the Coroner: I did not ask to be permitted to see them privately and alone. I again saw them on my last monthly Sunday out, and, I think, asked them if they had sufficient to eat there and they answered "No!" I took them down

three allowances of pudding, which my wife had brought here, and two allowances of bread and butter; and, although the children had just had their dinner,



ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT DISCOVERED AT ALDBOROUGH.



DROUET'S INFANT PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT, AT TOOTING.

they were so hungry that they ate the whole of it. They said they did not get enough to eat there, and they wished they were at home—meaning back at the Chelsea Workhouse. I did not complain to the Chelsea guardians that my children had not enough to eat at Tooting. Had I done so, I might have met with worse treatment than I have done. When I went the second time, I found that, as well as not having had enough to eat, the younger one was eaten up with the itch. I was there last Sunday week, and then thought my children looked well; but that was the time they were dying. On the following Thursday I received notice that my child was ill; and on going to Tooting the same day I found the deceased in one of the sick wards, and very sadly. I remained in the ward with her for two hours. I have been down there several times since. I saw no medical gentleman attend upon my child, or any other, all the time I was there.

Mr. Kite: Do you mean to say you never saw me?

Witness: Yes; I saw you and that gentleman (Mr. Popham), but not attending my child. I think there were about 15 children in the ward where my child was.

Mr. W. H. Popham deposed that he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He had attended the deceased, George Hartley, from Tuesday last, when he was first attacked, until the time of his death on Friday morning, the 12th inst. His case presented all the usual symptoms of cholera; he died in a state of collapse.

The Coroner observed that the inquiry had now reached the point at which it would be necessary it should be adjourned. There would be two subjects into which they would have to inquire. The first was, as to how this calamity had originated; and, secondly, as to the non-removal of the children belonging to Chelsea from Tooting, which would require to be most fully gone into; and he supposed that some of the members of the board of guardians would, at the proper time, be able to state the reasons which induced them to determine on continuing the children there to the present time.

The inquest was then adjourned until the termination of the inquiry into the similar cases at the Free Hospital.

In reply to the Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Martin).

Mr. Ryder (the Chairman of the Board of Guardians) said the reason why the Board had come to the conclusion they had adopted was, that they believed the outbreak had been caused by the excessive overcrowding of the establishment and the want of proper ventilation, and there was, after the removal of the other children, plenty of room, and plenty of nurses and medical men in attendance, which was not the case at first. The children had also now food of a superior quality; and the Board were therefore of opinion that, as they could not find any place in Chelsea in which upwards of 100 persons could be placed, it would be better to keep them where they were at present.

On the same evening, Mr. Wakley also held an inquest at the Holborn Union Workhouse, on the bodies of John King, an elderly man, and James Cowdroy, aged 22, both paupers, who had died on Saturday and Sunday, of cholera. It appeared that Cowdroy, who had been but five weeks recovered from an attack of fever, was generally sent to the Free Hospital with food for the children brought from Tooting—a course which the Coroner properly condemned in the case of a person so weak from recent disease, as he was more susceptible than a strong man.

A verdict of "Death from malignant cholera" was returned.

FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

On Tuesday the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the four children who died in the Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-road, after their removal from Mr. Drouet's establishment, at Tooting, was resumed before Mr. Wakley, M.P. The jury assembled as before, in the secretary's office, at the Hospital; but it being found inconveniently small, they adjourned to the Globe Tavern, in Derby-street, where the court was formally opened.

Mr. Ballantine (the barrister) was present to aid Mr. Drouet with his advice in matters which he might deem essential to the administration of Justice, as he considered that some erroneous impressions had been conveyed about his establishment on a previous occasion.

Mr. W. R. James, Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Holborn Union, examined: Is a Solicitor, and held the office of Clerk to the Board since 1835, the year of the formation of the union. The Board of Guardians entered into an engagement with Mr. Drouet to send some of the children to his establishment in 1847, and in the beginning of November in that year some of the boys were sent there. There was no distinct or written contract, otherwise than by letters, but they showed fully the terms of the engagement with Mr. Drouet. The board kept minutes of all the proceedings on the subject, and these contained the conditions on which the children were sent. The witness having read several reports of the visitors from the Board of Guardians to the establishment at Tooting, which were favourable to Mr. Drouet.

The Coroner observed upon the absence of any distinct contract between the guardians and Mr. Drouet, and approved by the Poor-Law Commissioners. The difficulty was to find where the responsibility was concentrated—whether in the Poor-Law Commissioners, the Board of Guardians, or Mr. Drouet.

The witness proceeded with the reports. That of the 9th of May, 1848, stated that the visiting guardians were at the asylum during dinner, and found the meat good, but the potatoes bad. They declared everything to be clean and comfortable in the school-rooms, dormitories, and work-rooms, but in the new sleeping-rooms for infants, on the ground-floor, they found a bad smell. The girls all looked well; but observing the boys looking sickly, they were induced to question them as to the supply of food, and about 40 of them held up their hands, intimating that it was insufficient. Mr. Drouet's conduct thereupon became violent. He said the boys who did so were liars; that they were the worst boys in the school; and that if he did them justice, he would follow out the suggestion of Mr. James, and thrash them well. Some of the boys complained of not having a sufficiency of bread for breakfast, on which Mr. Drouet's conduct became more violent; he said that they (the visitors) were acting unfairly; that they ought to be satisfied to rely upon his character; that they had no right to pursue inquiry after that fashion, and that he would be glad to get rid of the children who complained. The report concluded by stating that the visitors left without completing their inquiry. They were Messrs. W. Winch, W. Rebbeck, and W. S. Mayes. Witness was not present. On the 17th of May that report was referred by the board to a committee, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the board, who visited the asylum, accompanied by Messrs. Winch, Rebbeck, and Mayes, and certified that they had examined the appearance and condition of the children &c., and were able to report most favourably thereof. They inspected the bread, meat, potatoes, &c., and were perfectly satisfied both as to the quantity and quality given to the children; in fact, they could not speak of the whole establishment otherwise than in terms of encomium and satisfaction. Regarding Mr. Drouet, they stated that he expressed his great regret at the warmth of temper evinced by him in the presence of the visiting guardians.

William Winch, member of the board of guardians of the H. Union, was examined, and, relative to the visit of the 9th of May, mentioned above, stated: I went with the committee to Tooting; the children were at dinner. They were all standing. I believe they never sit at meals. I cut up one hundred potatoes, not one of which was fit to eat. These were served out to the boys. They were positively black and diseased. I did not speak to the children, nor did I complain in their presence. I told Drouet the potatoes were very bad. His reply was, that they had cost him £7 a ton. They had no other vegetables. On his mentioning the price, I suggested other food. He made no reply. We passed through the wards. I remarked to Mr. Drouet that the newly-erected rooms smelt unhealthily. One of the committee (Mr. Mayes) suggested that they should be a foot higher. Drouet said he should have enough to do if he minded everybody. The sleeping rooms looked clean. The girls were mustered, and looked well; the boys very sickly. We asked the boys if they had any complaint of their food, and, if they had, to hold up their hands. About thirty or forty held up their hands. I selected one boy, who seemed intelligent, for questions. Drouet became very violent, and said we were using him unfairly, and in an ungentlemanly manner. He called the boys liars and scoundrels, and said that the one I had selected was the worst in the school. He said his character was at stake, and if we had anything to say, that was not the way, and we ought to be satisfied with his word. (A laugh.) The result of this was that I deemed it prudent to leave off inquiry. One boy said he had a short supply of bread; when Drouet said, "You had a good dinner to-day." The boy then said, "We have not bread enough either for breakfast or supper." I found that the printed dietary was one ounce less per meal than in the union. Witness here read the report he had drawn up, which was substantially the same as his spoken evidence.—Evidence continued: I went again on the 30th of May, when everything assumed a different aspect. The potatoes were excellent. I was surprised to find that the bread was not weighed; it was cut indiscriminately into 16 pieces. I examined the meat. One thing struck me. I observed some of the boys with salt in a bag, and they were bartering it with others for their potatoes. I ascertained that no salt was supplied to the boys. I did not examine any of the children as to whether they had been punished for what they had stated on the previous day. Our report of that visit expressed that the guardians were satisfied with the result of their inspection. There is a peculiarity about our board, that if one set of guardians report unfavourably, the next set are sure to report the contrary. I did not make any formal suggestion for the improvement of the dietary; having been approved of by the Commissioners, it would have been a difficult thing to interfere with.

Richard Hall, Esq., Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, examined.—I am now a Poor-Law Inspector. I have inspected the metropolitan district since the middle of the year 1843. I occasionally inspected Mr. Drouet's establishment, about twice in the year. I think it was not properly under the control of the Commissioners. I think their relations with such establishments are unsatisfactory.

Coroner: Then why did you visit? (A laugh.)—I saw no regulations for visits, but they required information. I looked upon myself as merely an informant of the Poor-Law Board, and did not conceive I had power to make any orders. That is the opinion of the board. The question has been discussed at the board more than once, and the conclusion came to be, that they could not issue valid orders to this or similar establishments.

Coroner: Do you give this opinion, looking to the 15th and 49th section of the Reform Act?—I am not prepared to enter into a legal argument as to the construction of the act.

Coroner: We wish to have your opinion, as it is most important to the purposes of this serious inquiry that the parties truly responsible for this appalling calamity should be ascertained.—Mr. Hall, at the request of the Coroner, proceeded to read the sections in question, the tenor of which was to throw upon the commissioners the responsibility for the care of all parish poor children. The witness stated that he had considered these provisions, and continued: I have examined two establishments, those at Marlborough House and Stepney, connected with the city of London Union. I found that they had no workhouse rules. I found that rules had been issued by the Commissioners in 1842, but the Commissioners ultimately decided on not including the London union in their regulations. They have remained without the control of the board up to the

present day. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that they could not regulate these institutions. The Commissioners might have exercised power by prohibiting any union from sending their children there, but it would be a very strong measure. I think that, directly, the Commissioners had no power over Mr. Drouet's establishment. I deemed it my duty to visit from time to time, and report to the board. My last visit was on the 16th November. I have my report. That inspection was made in company with Mr. Tuffnell, one of the Queen's Inspectors of Schools. My visit was in consequence of Mr. Drouet having intimated to me that he intended to receive children from St. Pancras. I reported that neither his accommodation nor his supply of teachers and trainers would admit of his increasing the number of children. I recommended that he should receive pecuniary assistance towards the payment of teachers, as Mr. Aubyn had received some years before. I disapproved of the footing which these establishments were on, and I thought that the pecuniary assistance would bring them somewhat under control. On inspection we went through every apartment; but our prime object was to get more teachers. In conversation with Mr. Drouet we discussed the probable expense of more teachers. Mr. Drouet expressed his willingness to accede to any proposition we might make.

The Coroner: Then the marrow of your proposition was, that he should get a portion of the public money?—For educational purposes. The Government assistance would have amounted to about £250 a year. We represented to him that the school-rooms were too small. We fixed the numbers to be not more than 400 for the large school-room, not more than 160 for the senior girls' school, and not more than 120 for the junior girls' school, and not more than 250 for the infant school.

The Coroner: Was that an order or an intimation?—I can't say what it was. (Laughter.)

Coroner: What additional power would you have, in point of law, if you gave Mr. Drouet pecuniary assistance?—None whatever; but I think our recommendations would have been more attended to. I did not think that the atmosphere of the school was in a proper state at the time of our visit. It was too hot. I said so to Mr. Drouet.

The Coroner: Did you ever expostulate with Mr. Drouet as to the crowding of his rooms? Yes; in 1846 I found that the children were sleeping three in a bed, and I expostulated with him on the subject, informing him that in the unions only two in a bed were permitted. He promised to give the subject his attention, and to have the defect remedied. My memorandum of my visit is, "School full; 1065 in the institution; could accommodate 1100; Holborn guardians have visited the establishment, and expressed themselves satisfied."

The Coroner: Did you examine any of the children privately?—I did not, except on one point. I asked the girls whether they were kept up at night at needlework. They said they were not. The children were variously employed tailoring, shoemaking, garden work, &c. I have no recollection of having examined the dietary. I consider the published dietary a fair dietary, provided fair quantities are given when not specified; there is no quantity fixed for supper. I think that even during the cholera there was sufficient accommodation, provided proper arrangements were carried out. I had official authority to visit any establishment in which pauper children were lodged, but no power to alter its internal management.

Coroner: Probably Mr. Drouet has fortified himself with a knowledge of the law?—I cannot say.

Coroner: Was there ever any attempt made to supersede the necessity for these establishments?—The only attempt was the proposal to establish district schools; but the outcry against them was so general, that we were forced to abandon the idea. The nature of the connexion between these establishments and the board was as unsatisfactory to the latter as it could be to the Coroner.

The day's proceedings concluded with the examination of the tradesmen who supplied Mr. Drouet with potatoes, bread, &c., which went to show that the quality of the provisions was good.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

THE TOOTING PATIENTS.—Towards the close of the week favourable reports of the abatement of the epidemic were issued by the medical officers in charge of cholera cases at Tooting, at St. Pancras workhouse, and the Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-road.

We have, upon the preceding page, engraved the premises at Lower Tooting, which nearly face the point at which the road branches off to Mitcham. It appears that Mr. Drouet occupies altogether, including fields, fifty-two acres of ground, about one eighth of which is appropriated to the buildings and grounds of the Asylum. The elder girls' dormitories are in the two old family mansions facing the main road, a portion of which is occupied by Mr. Drouet and his principal officers. The boys are lodged in detached out-buildings, extending on the right or north-eastern side about half-way down, and on the opposite side the entire length of the play-ground. Beyond these is a range of cottages, the dormitories of the elder boys, close by a stagnant ditch. The detached buildings in the yard consist of seven distinct departments; and over these are dormitories for the younger children. The premises are flanked with ditches, mostly very foul, and certainly of danger in a spot where from 1400 to 1500 children have been located, and this in the midst of a very crowded village.

TRINITY DISTRICT, FARRINGTON WARD.—On last Sunday morning, the Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke), Alderman of the ward of Farringdon, the Sheriff, T. Quesed Fennis, Esq., Alderman of the Tower ward, and J. E. Goodhart, Esq., and several gentlemen of the Common Council, attended divine service in state, at Trinity Church, Gough-square, Fleet-street. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Denis Kelly, M.A. A collection was made towards defraying the expense of conducting divine worship, the whole of the seats being free, and no income derivable from pew rents, to which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs liberally contributed.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday the removal of the coffee-dan, used in the construction of the foundations of the New Palace at Westminster, commenced. From the length of time it has remained standing, fifteen years, the greatest difficulty is experienced in drawing the timbers, which, by the action of the tide, are imbedded in immense sand heaps, which require steam power to remove.

DINNER OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN PARIS.—One of the most magnificent banquets ever given at the celebrated restaurant, the Trois Frères, took place last Monday evening. The occasion of this dinner was the retirement of Andrew O'Reilly, Esq., for many years the correspondent of the Times in the French capital; some French and English journalists being desirous of paying a tribute of respect to Mr. O'Reilly, who was the first English correspondent established in Paris. Lord Brougham was to have taken the chair, but was unavoidably prevented; his Lordship, however, sent a letter, highly laudatory of Mr. O'Reilly. The British Consul in Paris, — Pickford, Esq., was, therefore, the President, faced by T. Barry, Esq., the projector and one of the chief directors of the Tours and Bordeaux Railroad. There were also present, Arthur Webster, Esq.; Anthony Rothschild, Esq.; Doctors Olliffe and Bertin; — Nelson, Esq.; C. L. Grünstein, Esq.; A. Terry, Esq.; Messrs. W. and A. Galligani, Boos, Frazer, Cochrane, Bauer, O'Mar, Gauthier, Doctor Lardner, Rafferty, Barker, Mackenzie, all connected with the English press in Paris; M. Chais d'Estante, the celebrated advocate; M. Armand Bertin, proprietor of the Journal des Débats; M. Emile de Girardin, of the Presse; M. Lemoine, of the Débats; M. Lebeuf, of the Presse, &c. The chairman proposed "The French Nation and its Pre-idee." M. Bertin followed with "The Health of the Queen of England." The Consul gave the toast in honour of Mr. O'Reilly, who responded in a neat speech, remarking that when he first began as a Correspondent in Paris, there were only two mails per week, now there were fourteen. — M. de Girardin proposed "The House of Rothschild and Public Credit." Mr. Anthony Rothschild, in returning thanks, stated that credit mainly depended on the tone of the public press. The toast of "The French Bar" called up M. Chais d'Estante, who spoke eloquently, urging that respect for the law was one of the great essentials for a nation to be stable. Many complimentary speeches were exchanged between the journalists.

PROPOSED CONTROL OVER THE EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY RATES.—There was a large delegate meeting of boards of guardians from all parts of Lancashire at Newton-le-Willows, on Monday afternoon, to discuss the question of county-rate expenditure, and the best means of effecting a more economical arrangement of it. Mr. R. T. Parker, a magistrate, occupied the chair, and showed that the question of economy had been unsuccessfully pressed at various periods by finance committees of the magistrates themselves. Mr. Roberts, clerk to the Rochdale board of guardians, through whose instrumentality the meeting had been called, then addressed the assemblage at great length, contending from documents which had been published for the private use of the magistrates, and from evidence taken before committees of the House of Commons more than ten years since on county-rate expenditure and the state of prisons, that it was manifest there was great extravagance in Lancashire in all departments of expenditure—in the county constabulary, in the salaries of gaolers and chaplains, in the repair of bridges, in prison dietaries (which cost more than that of any other county), in the expense of coroners, and in prosecutions. He also showed that all attempts, however respectfully intended, to bring the matter under the consideration of the magistrates by deputation or memorial, had been contemptuously repulsed, and contended that, if those who paid the money wished to obtain any control over its expenditure, they must seek it through the Legislature, a committee of whom, in 1836, reporting to the House of Commons on county-rate expenditure, observed, "That the plan of applying the machinery of the New Poor-Law to the controlling of the county expenditure appears to us to be not undeserving of attention." A series of resolutions were ultimately adopted by the meeting, to the effect that, in consequence of the serious amount at which the gross county rate had arrived, they felt it imperative to take steps for a more economical expenditure in future; that the irresponsible power of the magistrates to contract debts and charge them on the ratepayers was a principle so unjust as to call for the interference of the Legislature to give the ratepayers control; that, such control would be best obtained by county boards, composed of magistrates and elected members from each of the boards of guardians; and recommending petitions from every union and township to Government, praying for a legislative enactment to constitute such boards.—The meeting lasted till five o'clock in the evening. There was thorough unanimity in the proceedings.

SIR C. NAPIER AND THE FLEET arrived in the Tagus on the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., after encountering very boisterous weather, and had to perform five days' quarantine. The *Stromboli* came in from the fleet on the day previous, and the *Plumper* not until early on the 8th, having parted company off the Bnilings.

M. Thayer, Postmaster-General in France, and M. Lafitte, Chairman of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway, have arrived in London to negotiate for the continuance of the mail service as at present performed from Dover to Boulogne. The first fruits of their mission has been that the present arrangements, which were to have been changed on the 15th inst., will be continued till the 1st of February, which will give time for further consideration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

CHARLES CHETWYND, EARL TALBOT, K.G.

His much-respected nobleman died at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, on the 10th inst., aged 71. He had succeeded to the family honours in 1793; and filled the dignified office of Viceroy of Ireland from 1817 to 1821. The eminent house from which he derived his descent was a branch of the illustrious race of Talbot, so renowned in the wars of the Edwards and the Henries; and it became ennobled in the person of Charles Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of England, who was elevated to the peerage in 1733, as Baron Talbot of Hensol. That able and learned lawyer was grandfather of the nobleman whose death we record.

Lord Talbot held, at the period of his decease, the Lieutenancy of Staffordshire, and was a Knight of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick. He married, 28th August, 1800, Frances Thomazine, eldest daughter of Charles Lambart, Esq., of Beau Parc, county Meath, and had a very numerous issue; his eldest son, now third Earl Talbot, has been long known in the House of Commons as Viscount Ingestre. He is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanded the *Philomel* at Navarino. The late Earl's third son, the Hon. John Talbot, Queen's Counsel, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and Recorder of Windsor, holds a high position at the bar. Lord Talbot's two daughters were Frances Charlotte, Countess of Dartmouth, and Cecil, Marchioness of Lothian.

PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ., M.P., OF GOGERDDAN, COUNTY CARDIGAN.

This gentleman, whose death was announced last week, was a great landed proprietor in the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Berks, and had represented the borough of Cardigan since 1818. In politics, he always acted with the Whig party, and always supported liberal measures. His vote was recorded in favour of Queen Caroline, Catholic Emancipation, and the Reform Bill. He was only son of Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq., of Buscot Park, by Margaret, his wife, only child of Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, and assumed the surname of Pryse, on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors. In the time of Sir Carbery Pryse, mines were discovered on the estate of Gogerddan, which at that period, were not exceeded by any in the kingdom for riches, and obtained the appellation of the Welsh Potosi.

The late Mr. Pryse married first, in 1798, Harriet, daughter of William, second Lord Ashbrook, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Ellis-Agar, but by that lady, who died in 1813, he had no issue; he wedded, secondly, Jane, daughter of Peter Cavalier, Esq., of Gisborough, in Cleveland, and by her was father of three sons, Pryse, Edward Lewis, and John Pugh. He served the office of High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1798.

THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY RICHARD BLAKE, LL.D.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Blake died, at his residence in the Albany, in his 63rd year. He was the youngest son of the late Martin Blake, Esq., of Holly Park, co. Galway; was called to the Bar in 1813; and held for twenty years (from 1823 to 1843) the important office of Chief Remembrancer of Ireland, which he was at length compelled to resign, in consequence of ill health. He enjoyed, in an especial degree, the confidence of the Marquis Wellesley, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was one of the earliest Catholics called to the Privy Council after the passing of the Emancipation Act. In 1831, the right hon. gentleman was appointed a Commissioner of National Education; and in 1844, a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland. He married, in 1805, Miss James, only daughter of the late Michael James, Esq., of the Middle Temple.

WILLIAM MILBANKE HUSKISSON, ESQ.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mr. W. M. Huskisson, who departed this life on the 13th inst., at his house, Hyde-vale, Greenwich, after a short but severe illness, in the 33rd year of his age.

This gentleman had been, for many years, attached to the Foreign-office, where his loss is deeply felt by his surviving colleagues. He was son of the late Captain Thomas Huskisson, R.A., and nephew and godson of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, the eminent statesman, much of whose soundness of intellect and aptitude for business he inherited.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—Mr. W. Ray Smee has just addressed a letter to Mr. Cobden on taxation. Mr. Smee states that it is impossible justly to reduce the expenditure of the Civil Service £1,500,000 per annum; for although an inquiry will show some situations under Government not only too highly paid, but even unnecessary, yet that inquiry will also show a great number underpaid to such an extent, that no economy can prevent them from running into debt. Mr. Smee also states that the expenditure of a past year can be no criterion of a future year, and mentions a department which, *primâ facie*, has remained in *status quo*, but has increased its business since 1835 from 14,000 documents passing daily to 25,000, the present number. Mr. Smee seems to think that the only mode of raising a revenue is to extend the present Income-tax (now paid by only 500,000 persons) to £50 per annum, and thus bring in 1,210,000 new contributors; of course, removing such taxes as peculiarly affect this class.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys will take place on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at half-past nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane, and will commence at ten o'clock precisely. The articles of clerkship and assignment (if any), with answers to the questions as to due service according to the regulations approved by the judges, must be left with the Secretary on or before Thursday, the 18th inst. Where the articles have not expired, but will expire during the term, the candidate may be examined conditionally, but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers up to that time.

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER TO XERES.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting particulars of the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Infanta and her august husband the Duke of Montpensier to Xeres de la Frontera, on the 6th ult.

One of the exhibitions got up in compliment to the Royal visitors was a display of the best horses of the neighbourhood, in the garden of the Alcazar. Among the animals were two black and white horses, of the breed of Zapata; a black one, of the breed of Galban, of Ossuna; another chestnut one, of Don Juan Lopez, bred by himself; a black and white, of the breed Mera; and another chestnut one, of Don M. de Beas, bred by himself. The music of Leon was the sole accompaniment to the display; and this, with the narrowness of the way by which the horses passed, and the noise of the people, frightened the animals and much annoyed the promenaders.

Their Royal Highnesses occupied a balcony that looked towards the garden, whence they could behold proceeding along, as far as the space permitted, a beautiful black pony, of middling size, of the breed of Cells, which, it appears, the Town-Council and several private individuals intended to present to their Royal Highnesses. The exhibition being ended, their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their attendants and the authorities, went to visit the Bodegas, or Sherry Wine Stores of Don Pedro Domecq. The long line of the stores was decorated with a profusion of different flags, the Spanish and French preponderating, and adorning the balconies over the porch through which their Royal Highnesses were to enter. A colossal stone statue of Bacchus, mounted on a butt, adorned the centre of the balcony; and under the butt were seen the name of the house and the Royal Arms in gold; the use of these latter having been granted by special favour by Ferdinand VII., in 1824, when he visited the said stores, in consideration of the excellence of its wines, which are considered throughout Europe as the oldest and most exquisite of this city. A large Royal Gold Crown decorated the top of the porch, and in front was placed an elegant couch covered with crimson damask. This her Serene Highness the Infanta occupied while the procession passed.

In order to give greater effect to the building, a beautiful balustrade had been erected on both sides, with their corresponding porches, which were kept by infantry and cavalry. The day was as mild as spring; and about one o'clock their Royal Highnesses arrived with their suite. Senor Domecq was already in the porch to receive the Royal visitors; and he had the high honour of showing the splendid entrance to his establishment. The band of the brilliant Artillery corps formed in two wings and played the Royal March, whilst more than a hundred workmen of the house gave enthusiastic *vivas* to the Queen, the Infanta, and her august consort.

On the turrets of a tower that forms part of the *façade* was unfurled at the moment of the arrival of the illustrious visitors the Royal standard, amidst the music and the pealing of the great bell of the establishment; and the peals of *vivas* showed that this old and respectable house had prepared an ovation worthy of an Infanta of Castille.

Their Royal Highnesses passed more than an hour in inspecting the different cellars and offices of the building, and partaking the refreshment prepared for them; after which they departed, accompanied by Senor Domecq and the members of his house, and followed by a great number of workmen who never left off shouting.

On their Royal Highnesses taking leave, they repeated a thousand thanks for the attentions that had been shown to them, both from Senor Domecq having placed at the disposal of the Town-Council his magnificent carriage, with coachman, paleys, and servants, and eight beautiful horses richly caparisoned, six only of which they were pleased to use, as also from the excellent reception they had met with at the country house at his vineyards, called Macharnudo, which they visited, not less than from the extraordinary distinction with which they had been received in his Bodegas.

On their Royal Highnesses' departure the doors were shut; but the public assembled in such crowds that Senor Domecq ordered the premises to be again

(Continued on page 48.)

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£500 to £600 A YEAR INCOME.—TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the now Proprietor being ordered by his medical adviser to reside abroad, the PLANT and MACHINERY of a CONCERN established above thirty years, and situated in the city of London, which yields the above clear income or profit, and is the hands of an active business man might be doubled or trebled, the Proprietor having for some time past been obliged to limit his attendance to a few hours daily. The Plant Macinery, &c. are of the value of about £2000; and, together with the goodwill, are to be sold for £2500. Address by letter only to A. B., care of Messrs. Metcalfe and Sons, 53 and 55, Bow Lane, Cheap-side. No answer will be returned except to principals, as it is a bona fide concern, and will bear scrutiny.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, with maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, in elegantly engraved cases, for £5 15s. Also, highly-qualified to the above, for £5 5s. Extra guarantee given with every watch. HAWLEY and Co., 251, High Holborn, one door from Great Turnstile. Old gold plate and watches purchased or taken in exchange.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES in the same movements in Silver Cases at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, Cornhill, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that he has a large stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dial, and every other improvement. A warranty for two years, and sent post free upon receipt of post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chain at a third of the weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches has induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity of fine gold chain to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the various stages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis, on application personally, or by post. T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are: Silver Teapots, Sugar Basins, and second-hand Silver spoons and Forks, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver-plated Goods, the new plated Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-plated Plated Goods, the new plated white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery. T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant appendages to the dinner table, which they continue to send of the best quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom postage free.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved.	The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased.
Strong Silver Tea-set, £12 10 0	Strong Silver Tea-set, £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt, 4 0 0	Sugar Basin, gilt, 8 5 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt, 5 5 0	Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt, 9 10 0
Ditto Coffee-pot, 16 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot, 17 10 0
£42 0 0	£47 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of patterns from £3 upwards. Any article may be had separately, and a Catalogue of Prices, with drawings, will be forwarded gratis, per post, to any part of Great Britain or the colonies.

LINENAPERS to the QUEEN.—ESTABLISHED in 1778.

WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS. JOHN CAPPER and SON have added a warehouse for LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent, and prices economical. Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN of superior work. Parcels above £5 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England. 69, Gracechurch-street, London.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, &c. Edgeware-road, respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they have been so fortunate as to receive another consignment of French Merinoes from their Agent in Paris, which will positively be the last of this Season at such ruinous prices. Ladies who have not previously availed themselves of the bargains offered by this establishment will do well on the present occasion to select from this stock. 170 pieces of French Merino, in all colours, at 2s 4d per yard, usual price 3s 9d. 375 pieces of fine Merino, in all colours, at 2s 11d per yard, usual price 3s 9d. 420 pieces finest imported, in all colours, at 3s 6d per yard, usual price 5s 9d. N.B.—An immense stock of Wool Flannels, the new Tweeds, fancy Dresses, and real Welsh Flannels, are now being sold off at one-third the original cost. Patterns sent postage free. Address BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgeware-road.

ADVANTAGEOUS to LADIES requiring Silk for Walking or Evening Dresses.—BEECH and BERRALL, 64 Edgeware-road, respectfully invite an inspection of a very large lot of the above Goods, purchased under the most advantageous circumstances. The following will convey a slight idea as to character and cheapness. Beautifully Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 6d to 1s 11d per yard, usual price 2s 9d and 3s 6d. Elegant Brocade Silks, 2s 3d to 2s 11d per yard, usual price 3s 6d and 4s 9d. All the leading shades in Glace Silks, 1s 6d to 2s 4d per yard, usual price 2s 9d and 3s 6d. Black Silks, Satins, and Moires, at half the usual price. Patterns sent postage free. N.B.—Gloves, Ribbons, Lace and Fancy Goods, for which this Establishment has gained much celebrity, now offers pre-eminence and exclusive advantages over many other houses at the West End. Beech and Berrall, 64, Edgeware-road.

Patterns sent for inspection free of expense. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS.

Very Rich Glace, Striped, and Checked Silks, at 2s 6d the full dress. Very Rich Reps, Brocade, and Glace, Gros d'Afrique, Levantines, Poul de Stock in London of Ladies' Work-Tables and Work-boxes, in Papier Maché, and Fancy Goods, also, a great variety of Ladies' companions and Pocket-Books, elegantly fitted up. Playing-Cards Cases, Card-Cases, Card-Racks, Watch-Stands, Ivory Table Knives, 10s. per dozen. Other goods equally low. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part.

In order to save Ladies the trouble of coming to London to make their purchases. KING and SHEATH will forward Patterns for inspection, free of expense, to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

EVERYTHING for the WORK-TABLE, at MECH'S MANUFACTORY, 1, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.—Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this Emporium of Elegancies, to select their Silencers, Thimbles, Finger-Rings, Silk-Winders, Needles, Pins, Piercers, Netting-Boxes and materials, and all other requisites for Ladies' Work. MECH has the most splendid Stock in London of Ladies' Work-Tables and Work-boxes, in Papier Maché, and Fancy Goods, also, a great variety of Ladies' companions and Pocket-Books, elegantly fitted up. Playing-Cards Cases, Card-Cases, Card-Racks, Watch-Stands, Ivory Table Knives, 10s. per dozen. Other goods equally low. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part.

FENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.—Families Furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S old established Ironmongery Warehouse, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset-house, where is always on sale an extensive assortment of Fenders, Fire Irons, Dish Covers, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery, and Electro-Plated Ware, and every article in Furnishing Ironmongery of the most superior manufacture, at prices much lower than other houses. Iron Fenders, 10s. per pair. Ivory Table Knives, 10s. per dozen. Other goods equally low. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part.

IMPROVED SPECTACLES, accurately suited to every sight, in Solid Gold Frames, £1 10s.; Standard Silver do., 10s.; Fine Elastic Band Steel, &c.—MILLARD, Practical Optician, 333, Oxford-street, one door from Argyll-street.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with short fish, with harpoons and line. Prices from 50s., pump complete Treatise. 6d.; per post, 5d.—KELLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid toned Pianos, immense Stock always on hand. TOLKIE'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: Choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hampers, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-Flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

LONG CLOTH, made from pure Sea Island Cotton, recommended by the Faculty.—Manufactured for, and sold only by JAMES JONES, 430, West Strand, six doors east of the Lowther Arcade. Prices varying from 7s 9d the piece to 2s yards, to 21s.

CABINET-MAKERS, Upholsterers, &c., are invited to inspect the immense SHOW-ROOMS of the FURNITURE SALE DEPARTMENT, PANTECHNI, ON, Belgrave-square, where every advantage is offered for the Display of Articles of Furniture for Sale. Loans may be obtained on Articles deposited for Sale at this Establishment.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Six Pounds of sterling CONGOU TEA, in a tin case, of superior free to all parts of the kingdom, for 20s. Five Pounds of very superior quality and extraordinary strength, in a tin case, sent free, for 20s.—ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

TWO SMOKERS.—MULLENS'S J. J. M. CIGARS, in the Original Packets, of 24 each, at 5s., will be found equal, if not superior, in flavour, to any yet imported. Mulle's genuine Havana Tobacco, in 1, 2, and 4 oz. packets, at 5d. per oz., or 6s. per lb. Connoisseurs who appreciate the fragrance of a good cigar, with the comfort of a pipe, will find this a luxury. Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, London.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. and 5 1/2d. per lb.; Wax-wick Mould, 6d.; Botanic Wax, 1s.; German, 1s. 2d.; Fine Wax, 1s. 5d.; Sperm, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; Transparent Wax, 1s. 9d.; Fine Wax, 1s. 10d.; Moulded, 6d. and 1s.; Yellow Soap, 4s. 5d., and 6s. per 112lb.; Mottled, 6s. and 7s.; Windsor, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.; Rose, 2s. Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Argand or Vegetable Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 3s. 6d.; Sperm, 7s. 6d. For Cash, at Davies's old-established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane.

PATENT SUSPENSION STOVES.—As a precaution against Cholera, the Board of Health strongly recommend "Warmth and Ventilation." For the attainment of this all-important object the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATION SUSPENSION STOVES were expressly invented. Thousands of them have been sold, and tens of thousands are now relying in the security and comfort of the Stoves. These Stoves afford. Sizes suited for any situation, from the smallest bed-room to the largest hall. Prices from 1s. 6d. and upwards. In operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, 46, King William-street, London-bridge. Prospectuses, testimonials, &c., forwarded by post, free.

EMIGRATION FACILITATED.—Those persons who expect their friends in AUSTRALIA to assist them in their OUTFIT might write to their friends to pay money into the hands of S. WILKIE and CO.'S AGENTS in Australia, or to their connections in the district, who would be named on application to S. W. Wilkie and Co., in London. The agent's acknowledgment received by S. W. Wilkie and Co. as Cash at the exchange of the day for the Outfit. The agent will also communicate through the Colonial Journals. Emigrants who wish to reside at No. 4, Bishopsgate a root (opposite the London Tavern), where colonial information may be obtained, and small parcels received and forwarded to the colonies. N.B.—Cadenes and Cabin Passengers generally to all parts of the globe (with experienced and reliable Managers in the Department for Ladies), fitted out as heretofore at 66, and 67, Cornhill, &c. S. WILKIE and Co., Outfitters, Clothiers for Home Use, and Contractors; and at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which ROWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightness with which beauty is adorned. "ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp of the genuine. Prices 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—The gaiety that reigns supreme at the social reunions of this period of the year induces the fair and youthful to be more than usually desirous of shining in personal attractions, and the rich luxurious trousseau, the clear and transparent complexion, and the radiant smile, are all so admirably adapted to the festive season. The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and their general use by the Aristocracy and the elite of Fashion, together with the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible effects of this preparation, and the numerous testimonials, have characterized them with perfection and given them a celebrity unparalleled. Beware of spurious imitations. The only Genuine of each brand, the name of "ROWLAND'S" preceding that of the article on the Wrapper or Label.—Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.



VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER TO THE SHERRY WINE STORES OF DON PEDRO DOMEQ, AT XERES.—(SEE PAGE 46.)

(Continued from page 46.)

opened, and the people to be admitted to see the place and cellars prepared for the reception and refreshment of the illustrious travellers. An extensive gallery 40 or 50 yards long formed the front of the Bodegasor cellars; in the centre of which was a large tent, painted white and crimson, with ornaments of silver, crowned with Spanish flags, and in its centre the Royal arms. Two arm-chairs, covered with velvet, occupied the centre, before which was placed a table which was made expressly for Ferdinand VII. to breakfast on when he visited these same vaults in 1824. The table was covered with a profusion of sweetmeats, ices, and creams, in silver dishes, &c. There was also a beautiful display of china, and gold and silver plate. The walls were hung with damask, bearing allegorical designs of vine leaves with bunches of grapes, and the floor was carpeted with crimson. Upon the balustrade which formed the gallery, and in the centre, was a collection of cut crystal bottles, all labelled, and some containing wines of 50, 80, and more than 100 years old.

There Royal Highnesses were pleased to taste different kinds of wine; and among these an Amontillado 50 years old, the wine of that called the Napoleon cask, and a Muscatel of more than 100 years old.

THE LAST OF THE OLD LONDON CONDUITS, AT DALSTON, IN THE PARISH OF HACKNEY.

PREVIOUS to the extension of habitations beyond the City walls, the natural sup-

ply of water appears to have been so fairly distributed as sufficiently to have satisfied the demands of ancient London in respect to that important article of daily use. But, in course of time, these sources became more or less impaired by the encroachment of buildings, and the change of levels for the purpose of drainage, with other consequences of an increasing population. Hence it became expedient to make much of such supplies as remained by collecting the waters of the available streams into conduits or bosses; and, moreover, by conveying into the City an additional supply from the abundance of more distant waters.

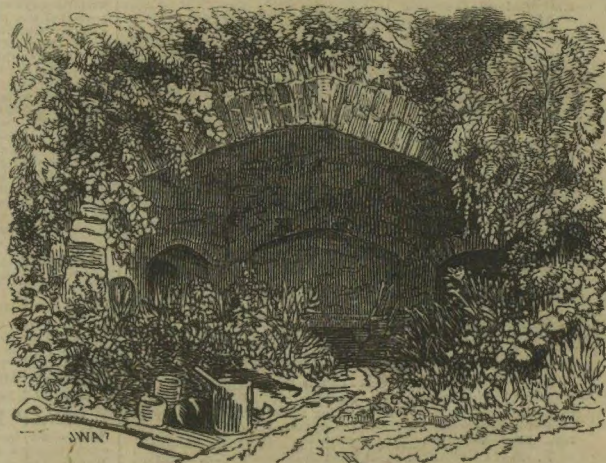
Between the 13th and 16th centuries, conduits were set up in various parts of the City of London, including Aldgate, which conduit was supplied from a source represented in the accompanying woodcut, still existing, although in abeyance, at Dalston.

A supply of water appears to have been first brought from Hackney in the 15th year of the reign of Henry VIII., when an Act of Parliament was passed, whereby the Mayor, &c. were empowered to bring water to the City from Hampstead Heath, St. Marylebone, Hackney, and Muswell-hill, &c. And in 1534, 25th Henry VIII., "two-fifteenths were granted by the Common Council of the City of London, for defraying the expense of bringing water from Hackney to Aldgate, where a convenient conduit was erected for it," &c.

The report of a committee upon a view of Dalston and Islington waters, dated 1692, describes the entire course of this supply until it reaches the Conduit at Aldgate, and likewise does "humbly certify that the said Conduit Heads of Dalston are out of repair, the first wanting two pillows for the window and

opening stone, and the furthest wants one side of a stone door case and a new door, the old being broken by some persons that have broken up the inside pavement, and the curb stones round the cistern head, and taken away about three yards of a waste pipe and two leaden bosses out of the said cistern there, and the hinges and hooks of the door, and we find one of the jambs of the window is also broke, and the roof wants repair in ceiling," &c.—(Signed) THOMAS GLENTWORTH, JAMES WALTON, RO. TARTLTON.

The old Conduit at Dalston has long since become more completely ruined, and it now serves as a tool-house in the nursery-grounds of Mr. Smith. Many of our readers may remember the remains of the White Conduit, of which this,



THE DALSTON CONDUIT.

among the last of their kind, has proved the survivor; and we have conceived that, as a feature of ancient London, the present view cannot fail to prove interesting to them, when the course of a projected railway shall have wholly obliterated the object itself—a thing which a few months will probably effect.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LINCOLN'S-INN.

ON Sunday morning last, about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the basement floor of No. 2, New-square, occupied as chambers by various solicitors and barristers, two of whom only happened to sleep on the premises that night. Owing to the quantity of timber, and the walls being encased in oak, the fire spread with great rapidity. Many papers and books were saved by means of the exertions of the firemen, but these form a very small portion of those which were on the premises. The brigade men bravely attempted to carry the hose into the centre of the buildings, and had nearly accomplished their purpose, when the stone staircase fell with a frightful crash, burying everything in the way under its ruins. This event cut off all communication with the chambers above; the flames raged uncontrolled throughout the building, and the greatest fears were entertained that the whole range of buildings would be consumed. By Mr. Braidwood's directions, engines from the whole of the metropolitan stations were sent, and, on their arrival, the most complete measures were adopted for arresting the progress of the fire, which burst forth from every window with the roar of many furnaces, and illuminated all the neighbouring objects and the sky with a red lurid glare, that was seen at a great distance. It was not until eight o'clock that apprehension was allayed. Between nine and ten o'clock several stacks of chimneys, and a portion of the front wall, having fallen, left only one, between fifty and sixty feet in height, resting upon a very slender basis, which fell in shortly before two o'clock. The fire was burning the whole of Sunday and Monday, notwithstanding several of the engines were constantly engaged in playing upon the premises, and some of the burning flakes which had been wafted by the wind upon the roof of the law chambers, No. 77, Chancery-lane, having melted the gutter-plate, came in contact with the timber underneath, and fired the roof, which was discovered on Monday, and the flames were quickly subdued. Not fewer than nine fire-proof boxes were taken out of the basement of the destroyed building in New-square: they had fallen from the first floor, and, upon opening them, the deeds and other documents were found uninjured. They had reference to property of considerable value. The account-books belonging to Messrs. Jones, Bateman, and Bennett, with several drawers filled with important writings, were also rescued only triflingly injured; but a great number of tin boxes, containing legal parchments, &c., have been entirely destroyed. The present unfortunate circumstance will, probably, cause the question to be again agitated, to obtain a general registry of all deeds and mortgaged property, as is the case in Scotland, in Ireland, and most parts of the Continent. The destruction of property is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000; but this is, probably, an exaggeration. Most of it was insured in the principal London fire-offices. The premises were built in 1666, immediately after the Great Fire of London, and were about 60 feet wide of corresponding depth, and four stories high.



REMAINS IN NEW SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.